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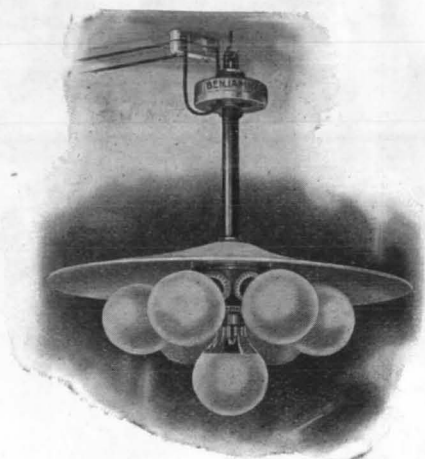
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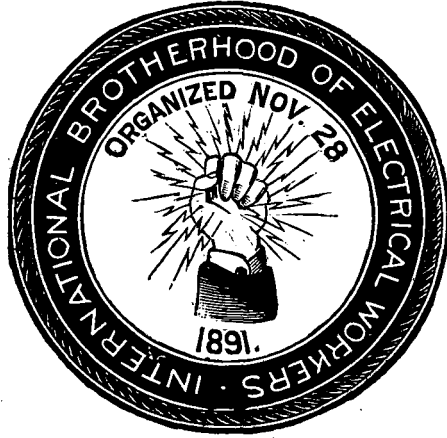
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# THE ELECTRICAL



# WORKER

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary

General Offices: Picrik Building

Springfield, Ill.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 6, 1906, at the Post Office  
at Springfield, Ill., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Entered at the Post Office at Springfield, Ill., According to Act of Congress as Second-Class Matter

Vol. VII. No. 5

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL, 1907

Single Copies, 10 Cents  
\$1 per year in advance

## THE REPENTANCE OF "SENATOR SMUSH."

PETER W. COLLINS.

**Y**ES, you bet, Judge, I can deliver the goods and guarantee your nomination just as easy as rolling off a log. You see, it's this way; there won't be a big bunch at the caucus and being in the chair counts one, two, three these days, especially when you're out for the right party and sure of a decent return."

Thus spoke "Senator Smush," leader of the insurgent forces in the 5th ward, to his Honor, Judge Binger, the proposed conservative candidate of the "Party" in the Tenth Congressional District.

Judge Binger was a jovial kind-hearted man, a district judge, who, though a conservative in the party, was quite generally liked by the rank and file, or rather that part of the rank and file constituting particularly the "constituency" of Senator Smush. Through family connections and a placid knowledge of legal lore, he had been able to "pull off" a position on the bench, and while doling out tainted justice as interpreted by the "Chief" had a strong desire to mix in the political whirl.

The Conservatives of the Tenth District were in need of a candidate to oppose Congressman Gab, the present incumbent, who had already served a respectable oblivion in the last three Congresses and was therefore an irritant to the would-be's. There was, however, one redeeming feature of Gab's, in which he indulged to the dismay of the local postmaster; and that was his unlimited distribution of free seeds to constituents, irrespective of sex. Gab's influence with the fair ones was no mean factor in his past success and he had determined to again win out. He also managed to be the orator on several patriotic occasions and to the delight of the ever present kids, distributed "lasses" candy and popcorn among them.

It was a fact, however, that while Gab was sure of renomination, Judge Binger was to have opposition in the party, and the introductory dissertation of Smush was the result of a doubt expressed by "His Honor" to "Smush" as to a likelihood of his winning out the delegates in the 5th ward, the home of the "Senator;" and the probability of "cinching" the convention. The conference had taken place in the newly opened headquarters of His Honor, at the Palace Hotel, and "Smush"

had figured to the last delegate how the field stood.

"Senator" Smush was the title bestowed by that portion of his constituency called the "doubters," but who followed "Smush" to a finish for the real fun in the game.

Now, a feature about "Smush" was his aptitude for "getting his," which, to use his own words, "amounted to a nice piece of change," and it made no difference from whence or where the "change" came. Both parties and all candidates were susceptible to his allegiance at the same time and his "change" must have amounted to a few.

In the present contest the fine discernment shown by the "Senator" was a cause for surprise among the cohorts, for here he was, thick as wax with the judge, and yet glad-handing Gab of the opposition. But Smush was wise beyond his generations.

The long green certainly did look good to "Smush," averred loquacious Jimmy, commenting on the success of the campaign waged by the "Senator" on the Pol's, "and he can beat the bunch at getting his," he continued, as the nose of the nonchallant Larry gave a slight twinge skyward. The fact was that Larry had a certain innate disrespect for Jimmy's opinions, that at times vented itself in a severe tirade against him for his temerity and boisterousness. But to Jimmy's credit, be it said, these affusions were looked on with scorn and he continued in the same uneven tenor of his discourse on the "Senator."

"Why, the job he put up on Bill Sleppe stamped him as an expert. And didn't he relieve Slep of fifty cold plunks with as smooth a con as ever come down the pike. And didn't he put the bunch wise that Slep was the real thing." "Yes," chirped in Larry, "and didn't you nail the box of cigars Slep brought to treat the bunch with on his first appearance in this burg?" But Jimmy paid not the slightest attention to this interruption, other than to say he "considered the source" from which it came.

"And the spiel (he continued) be made at the meeting of friends" to assist in Slep's election was a corker. But when the votes were counted Slep certainly did get a jolt all right and the Senator was absent from sight for some days after. What a landslide on Slep! Only two

hundred votes in the whole burg out of a thousand. And now Slep has lost all respect for "Smush" and the bunch. But he certainly started good in the Judge's campaign, for one of the wise bell hoppers at the Palace Hotel told me that the feast of champagne and roast duck he had at the Judge's expense, with a few close ones, was a bird; and without knocking, I understand a certain party, not a hundred miles away, was in on the feed.

At this mysterious reference, nonchalant Larry gave a scowl, but did not interfere with Jimmy's discourse.

"And didn't the Judge have to cough up a good 25 Boy to square the bill, while 'Smush' was half piped for a whole week after. And wasn't the Judge awful sore on him! Not so much for eating his head off, but because he insisted on boosting the Judge only when he was piped. But now he is reformed a bit and promises to skin those other guys alive."

\* \* \* \* \*

Congressman Gab was just about to have lunch when his daughter announced that a young gentleman, who said he was Jimmy Williams, desired to confer with him and that he was accompanied by another young man.

The Congressman asked his daughter to show them in the library and he would be at leisure in a moment. While there was no love between Jimmy Williams and Larry Engle, yet they both found it convenient to associate at times in apparent harmony, for though Engle was a well educated chap, Jimmy seemed to think he put on airs. However, a truce existed that they "go splits" on easy money from the "Pols." As Congressman Gab entered, both Jimmy and Larry arose to greet him, and Jimmy did the honors in introducing "my friend Larry Engle," and then introducing himself. "Well, gentlemen," said Gab, "I am pleased to meet you and would be glad to know what I can do."

"It's just like this, Congressman," said Jimmy, "my friend, Mr. Engle and me, have felt that you have made good at Washington and we want to see you go back for another term, so we started a boom in the 3rd and 5th wards in your favor and we can win out."

"You see I'm in the 3rd ward and Mr. Engle is in the 5th ward (altho he wasn't, but that didn't disturb Jimmy), and we feel that we ought to take charge of your end of the game."

"I am sure, gentlemen," said Gab, "that I cannot thank you too much for your kind offer of assistance and I assure you that I appreciate it, but the fact is Senator Smush is handling my interests in both wards and I have left the details to him."

"Well, I'll be d—," ejaculated Jimmy, as they sauntered from the Congressman's home, "but that 'Smush' is playing an awful crooked game; while here are you and me piking around for a 10 Boy and he playing both ends and the middle and always getting next. I tell you Larry we've got

to put it on the Senator or be out in the wet."

"Now, see here, Williams," said Larry, "I've watched you queer more good things than a little with that yap of yours and after this I am going it alone, see."

"Yes, I see," said Jimmy, "and I'll bet a hat you'll be looking for the crumbs from 'Smush.' Why you couldn't go out and give a good con if you lived a hundred years." "We'll see about that," muttered Larry, as he left Jimmy alone and then dodged into Ald. Roberts' Tonsorial Parlor, and Jimmy, after giving him a hard look, went down to the haunt of the bunch and "threw it into Smush for keeps."

\* \* \* \* \*

Judge Binger was anxious. He had received all returns with the exception of the 5th ward, and on that depended his winning out, as he had broken even with Brown in the district (Brown was the Radical candidate in the party) and he wondered why no returns were in. At last they came, and what a disappointment! Brown 50, Binger 28. The messenger informed the Judge "the delay was caused on account of Chairman 'Smush' being absent and a new chairman had to be elected. But to make matters worse, when the count was made in favor of Brown, 'Smush' showed up with a 'skin full' and wanted to start a riot. He made such a fuss that the cops took him to the station for causing a disturbance."

The Court session opened at 9 o'clock and as Judge Binger adjusted his glasses he asked for the first case on the docket. The clerk read "Senator Smush."

"Smush" quietly stepped forward and meekly answered, stating he "would rely on the mercy of the court."

Judge Binger said: "Before passing on this case, I'd like to hear your justification." "Well, your honor, it's just this way. Me and me friend Engle stopped in at Bosco's last night and after having a few high ones I clean forgot all about the caucus, when, who should come in but Jimmy Williams and give me the laugh, and says: 'Say, Smush why ain't you doing your duty for Judge Binger at the 5th ward,' and then, your honor, it all came to me at once and I just put out hot foot for the 5th ward and got there too late to make good me promise to you. Feeling sore, I blamed Engle for trapping me, and he said: 'Sure! You were trimming on both sides and tonight I trimmed you. See.' Well, Judge, that made me hot and in the mixup that followed I was pinched and as I said before I rely on the mercy of the Court."

"The Court sentences you to pay a fine of \$25 and that you stand committed until the same be paid," read the clerk; and as Judge Binger glanced over the court room with a merry twinkle in his eye, Jimmy Williams murmured, "that certainly pays 'Smush' all right, all right, for the 25 Boys he boosted His Honor at the Palace Hotel."

## ARBITRATION ENDED.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR CLARION.

**A**T last the Board of Arbitration which was created to decide the dispute between the United Railroads and several thousand of its employes has completed its work.

Six months have elapsed since the men and the company agreed to submit their differences to arbitration, and during a considerable portion of that time Chief Justice Beatty (the umpire), Rev. Peter C. Yorke (representing the unions) and Major Frank McLaughlin (representative of the United Railroads) have been listening to testimony and arguments, considering evidence and preparing a variety of opinions. The street carmen, electrical workers, stationary firemen, and street railway construction workers have expended thousands of dollars for stenographers, attorneys and incidental expenses.

This great expenditure of time and money has culminated in one of the most remarkable decisions ever made by a Board of Arbitration,—a decision that will practically eliminate from industrial controversies in this city at least this particular form of arbitration. Certainly the street carmen of San Francisco are extremely unlikely to again submit their grievances to arbitration.

The decision of the board was particularly unanimous in the cases of the electrical workers, stationary firemen and the street railway construction workers. The demands of these three groups for an eight-hour day and increased wages were granted. This action caused no surprise in view of the fact that the men were merely contending for conditions that prevail generally in this city governing employment of a like nature. The fact that all employers in San Francisco excepting the united railroads are paying the wages and conceding the hours demanded by the men from the united railroads could not well have been ignored by the Board of Arbitration. The decision with respect to these three groups of workmen is satisfactory.

In the case of the street carmen the majority decision—given by Chief Justice Beatty and concurred in by Major McLaughlin—is a mass of contradiction, fallacious reasoning and special pleading, liberally seasoned with rank injustice. The board's award gives the shorter workday to the stationary firemen, electrical workers, and street railway construction workers, and also grants increases in wages ranging from 43 to 61.35 per cent. The street carmen, however, are awarded an average increase of but 22 per cent in wages and granted no relief whatever with respect to the length of the workday. They asked for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3. The majority of the arbiters decline to make a change from the ten-hour day, and substituted a graduated scale of wages for the flat rate asked for,

consequently the carmen did not succeed in having any of their demands granted.

When it is considered that the number of electrical workers and stationary firemen affected by the decision is extremely small when compared with the number of carmen employed by the united railroads, and the further fact that nine-tenths of the street railroad construction workers are but temporary employes, the injustice of the discrimination of the majority of the arbiters against the street carmen become more apparent. The arbiters were, of course, cognizant of the fact that but a small number of electrical workers and stationary firemen is employed by the company, consequently the drain on the corporation's treasury would be insignificant were these classes of workers accorded justice. The award in the case of the construction workers will not, as a matter of fact, increase the corporation's expenditures on reconstruction account. The conditions prevailing here today preclude the possibility of securing men in considerable numbers to perform construction work under less favorable terms than those fixed by the Arbitration Board.

Father Yorke, after having failed to induce his associates to grant the carmen adequate relief, prepared a dissenting opinion in which he severely criticized the award of the majority. When this opinion was read by Chief Justice Beatty he insisted on exercising the privilege of replying. He attempted in his second opinion to break the force of the strongest points made by Father Yorke, but he failed signally to do so. Father Yorke made brief rejoinder to Judge Beatty, consequently five separate opinions have emanated from the Board.

While the salient features of the award have been generally known for some days, the street carmen hoped until the last moment that the arbiters would recognize the injustice of maintaining a ten-hour day, but their hopes were in vain. The indignation when the terms of the award were made known was extreme, and undoubtedly many of the men will decline to longer work ten hours a day on the cars under existing conditions.

The award provides that the men must receive the money due them within sixty days. As the decisions covers the period dating from September 6, 1906, the men who have been working for the company since that time will, in most instances be entitled to sums ranging from \$75 to \$100 and over.

The short time intervening between the publication hour of the *Labor Clarion* and the time when the decision of the board was made public, precludes us from publishing as extensive extracts from the several opinions as we otherwise would have done. However, the full text of the awards made the several unions is given



herewith, and as Father Yorke's dissenting opinion embraces much of the majority decision, an extensive synopsis of his opinion is also published. Following is the text of the several awards:

### AWARDS OF BOARD.

#### CASE OF THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS—WAGES.

Armature winders and electrical machinists in the power house.

Journeyman to receive not less than \$4 per day.

Apprentices to receive not less than \$2.50 per day during their first year. Thereafter so long as they continue in the employ of the company their wages to be increased not less than 37½ cents per day as often as once in six months until they equal journeymen's wages. Wages of apprentices in special cases may be more readily advanced at the option of the company.

#### *Station Shopmen and Lamp repairers.*

Journeyman to receive not less than \$3.50 per day.

Apprentices to receive not less than \$2.50 per day during their first year. Thereafter so long as they continue in the employ of the company their wages to be increased not less than 25 cents per day as often as once in six months—the company to have the same option to make a more rapid advance in special cases.

No award is made to station construction and wire men, for the reason that the company employs none who are members of the union.

#### *Station Operators.*

Station operators are paid by the month and the rates in the different stations have been \$80, \$85 and \$90. These rates are advanced from \$80 to \$96, \$85 to \$102, \$90 to \$108. Each operator to have one day off in each month with full pay.

#### *Dynamo Tenders and Dynamo Wipers.*

In each class the wages to be not less than \$2.50 per day. No award is made as to the underground men because none are employed by the company.

#### *Linemen.*

Foremen to receive not less than \$4.50 per day.

Journeyman not less than \$4 per day.

Apprentices to receive not less than \$2.50 per day during the first year. Thereafter so long as they continue in the employ of the company their wages to be increased not less than 37½ cents per day as often as once in six months until they equal journeymen's wages with the option to the company to make a more rapid advance in special cases.

*Car Barn and Truck Men Who Were Members of the Union on September 6, 1906.*

Foremen are to receive not less than \$110 per month.

Journeyman now paid \$2.80 per day to receive not less than \$100 per month.

Journeyman now paid \$2.50 per day to receive not less than \$85 per month.

All employes in this class to have one day off in each month with full pay.

#### *Hours of Labor.*

With two exceptions, eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all electrical workers. The exceptions are:

First.—In the case of the station operators who work upon those shifts during a twenty-four-hour day, the shifts are changed every eight hours, but it appears to be established by the evidence that it is necessary for the safe operation of the stations that the retiring operator shall remain on duty for a time with the operator who takes his place. This extra time is known as the overlap and has heretofore been one hour. The board is unwilling to wholly set aside this arrangement and has sought to compensate the operators by an increase in their wages.

Second.—In the case of the linemen employed in making repairs as distinct from construction work, the board is satisfied that repair work should be conducted upon the system known as shop to shop, in which the actual working time in a nine-hour day does not materially exceed eight hours.

Upon these considerations a nine hour's day is retained in the case of the linemen engaged in repair work and working shop to shop, and the overlap for the station operators is fixed at a half hour.

Men working overtime are to receive time and a half wages up to 12 o'clock midnight; after midnight they are to receive double time wages.

Work on holidays is to be paid for at double time rates.

The following days shall be reckoned as holidays: Sundays, New Year's Day, Admission Day, Thanksgiving Day, Labor Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Christmas Day.

When another holiday falls on Sunday the following Monday shall be considered a holiday.

These provisions as to extra pay—for overtime—do not apply to station operators or carbarn and truck men who receive monthly wages, nor to dynamo wipers or dynamo tenders who have heretofore been paid by the month. Transportation to be furnished linemen.

This award takes effect and is in force as of the 6th day of September, 1906.

## "TALK'S MARKET VALUE."

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

A man's word is generally taken for what it is worth. This implies that the value of men's words vary. It matters more what a man is than what he says, for it is his character which will determine the nature of his speech.

In this respect men are divided into three classes: Men of the first class have their words taken at par. They mean precisely what they say. Of this type of man it has been said: "His word is as good as his bond." Men of the second class have their words taken at a premium. Such men are usually slow to speak. Their words are few. But when they promise, one rests assured that ordinarily they will do more than has been asked. To such men might be applied the remark of Josh Billings: "I don't care how much a man says, so long as he says it in few words." The words of men of the third class are always discounted. Twenty per cent. off—often more—is the value that others give them. So it often happens that exactly the same words, spoken by three different men, have three different values.

It is rather curious that while most of us flatter ourselves that we cannot be fooled by the other fellow, few of us seem to realize that we cannot fool others. It does not take men very long to form a proper estimate of our real value. Everybody soon knows whether our words are to be placed at par, at a premium, or at a discount. Therefore, let's quit trying to fool one another. It doesn't pay. It is a waste of time and of energy.

Note the speeches of the delegates in your central labor body. Listen to the addresses of the men in your local organization. Soon you will learn to know just whose words count for most. It will not be the man who speaks on every question. It will not be the fellow who is always cocksure. It will not be he who always agrees with you. It will be the man who is quiet, thoughtful, conservative—not dull and stupid, but of unquestioned character. This is the type of man who is coming to the front in labor circles, and it prophecies better things for the workingman's cause.

## PACIFIC DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 1.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 28, 1907.

PETER W. COLLINS,

Editor Electrical Worker,  
Springfield, Ill.

In reference to the controversy in which L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W. of San Francisco is engaged at the present time, I will say that in many respects it is out of the ordinary, and presents many remarkable features, and probably has not a parallel in troubles of this kind.

In reviewing the history of this trouble, I shall be as brief as the importance of the matter will allow me to be, and even then I will be compelled to omit many things of importance.

Prior to November 1, 1906, a heavy per cent of the members of No. 6 were getting better than the minimum wage which was \$5.00 for 8 hours, in many instances the boys were getting better than \$6.00 per, some even getting \$7.00 and better. Prior to November 1st, the contractors had started a black list which was being enforced against the members of No. 6 who were known or suspicioned of having reported to the Business Agent, violations of working rules, this was carried to the extent or point of personal assault on individual members and this prior to Thanksgiving.

On or about November 1st, the contractors association as a body passed a resolution or law in effect fining any of its members \$100.00 if found guilty of paying more than \$5.00 to more than one man in their employ.

This resolution had the effect of reducing the pay of many of the members of No. 6, some of them stood it and some of them would not, and in many instances, contractors to keep their best men, did so by violating this rule, and making the members a present of the additional money, same not going on voucher or being entered on the books. One member of the contractors association was fined \$100.00 for breaking this rule.

The result of all this was great irritation and discontent among the members of No. 6. This continued until in December, when the great majority of the members of No. 6 took individual action and made individual demands for a minimum wage in their particular cases of \$6.00 for journeymen and \$6.50 for foremen which had been and was about the average wage at this time, and had been made by the law of supply and demand.

This action created some friction, and the contractors came to the front with a compromise offer of \$5.75 and \$6.25 with a rebate clause. At this time P. H. McCarthy, the President of the B. T. C. was called in and he advised No. 6 to refuse the compromise, and claimed to be the originator of the individual action idea, by his action at this time he led the members of No. 6 to believe he was behind them. Afterwards his known and acknowledged henchmen came to the front and openly advocated a strike for \$6.00 per, etc., by the L. U. and one of them made a motion to fine any man \$100.00

who worked for a less scale. This man was A. E. Yoell, who is now the moving spirit in the dual organization and whose record is so well known that it needs no comment, suffice to say that he has long been known as an opponent to the I. B. E. W. and an advocate of a dual organization, he was the first one to curl his tail and lie down.

But No. 6 as an organization refused to strike, or to pass the motion fining members who worked for less the \$6.00 per. She did not fall into the trap set by her enemies, but her individual members stood firmly for their rights as individuals, and refused to plunge the Local into a strike, or to embroil the B. T. C. or members of other crafts.

The contractors then appealed to the president of the B. T. C., who advocates a closer alliance between employer and employe, who gave them a hearing, without giving No. 6 a look in or chance to refute their statements. Mr. McCarthy, then through the secretary of the B. T. C. ordered the members of No. 6 back to work although he has always posed as the champion of the individual effort idea. No. 6 responded as an organization by appointing an investigation committee to investigate and confer with Mr. McCarthy, but they didn't get a look in. Mr. McCarthy ordered the members of No. 6 back like so many dogs and told them that the Local was suspended if they failed to report to him that the individual members were forced back by a certain time, all this being done by one man power in direct violation of B. T. C. law. No. 6 responded by asking the Council or rather McCarthy for a hearing according to B. T. C. law which provides for an investigation, and trial, they were refused the hearing or trial and arbitrarily suspended.

In the mean time McCarthy had one of his henchmen tie up the treasury of No. 6 by injunction, this proceeding has since been dismissed as unworthy of a hearing.

Six then went into Court to compel an investigation, and trial, and to restrain the Council from expelling her without same as guaranteed in the B. T. C. constitution, this matter is still pending and will be tried on its merits, and No. 6 will win, McCarthy has acknowledged this fact, and that No. 6 is right by (after hanging her) now taking up the matter constitutionally has appointed the investigation committee and is proceeding to try six, he is afraid of the justness of her cause, and is trying to do everything without No. 6 being present or giving her a hearing, and is trying to keep her away until they are ready for the second hanging. This is true to such an extent that the matter is far on the road and No. 6 has not had a look in, a communication or notice dated February 14th, served on No. 6 February 21st, the day after her meeting request her to appear for trial

February 1st, and yet we do not live in Russia, though No. 6 had no chance at the preliminary hearing.

No. 6 is standing on her clear rights and refusing to be tried unless she be allowed to participate in every part of the trial. The other organizations in the B. T. C. are rallying to the support of No. 6 and the men who handle the tools are going to see that she gets a square deal, incidently the Council may be reorganized any way in any case such arbitrary action will never again be attempted by Mr. McCarthy.

Mr. McCarthy has succeeded in getting into queer company, he is working hand in glove with the material men's combine, or conspiracy, which is an organization formed to rob the public, and which we have succeeded in putting "on the bum" and whose scheme of hold up is so great, that it contemplates holding up and levying unlawful tribute on every man that drives a nail, bores a hole, stretches a wire, builds a flat, block or humble cot. Their proposed hold up of the consumer is so great that any raise in wages pales into insignificance in comparison.

One of his business agents, stands at the beck and call of the president of the contractors association, the president of this association, issues B. T. C. permits to rats, scabs and trike breakers at will, sometimes on payment of \$5.00 for an indefinite time, and most generally on the payment of nothing, this same president of the contractors association lobbied through the State B. T. C. a resolution creating dual organizations, which he stated publicly were to be in opposition to the Internationals, and to put them out of existence, and enable the contractors to control the Unions and dictate terms to the men, this man got in his work at a convention presided over by McCarthy at which delegate from No. 6 was refused a seat.

McCarthy in pursuance of his policy of closer relations with the employer has recently presided over meeting to form dual organization, where Contractors, Political henchmen, Saloon men, Gamblers, Strike Breakers, and Farleyites together with a few cheap inexperienced boys were the elements worked into the same.

He is using the unfair St. Fee R. R. as an employment and transportation agent, to secure strike breakers, and the St. Fee has been trying to flood this Coast with cheap labor. This is all being done in a desperate effort to terrorize, the Internationals into keeping out of here, and to allow the Czar to rule supreme, also to terrorize the affiliated unions and show them what they will get, if they dare to breathe without permission.

The blending of the two elements that expected to put No. 6 back to work at \$5.00 per, under the heel, and out of the I. B. E. W. is thoroughly licked, and they

are showing their hurt by their yellings, their assertion that this trouble No. 6 is in is not backed up by the I. B. E. W. is absolutely false, and shows the desperation of the man that said to h—l with the I. B. E. W. and then when he is licked appealing to the G. P. and willfully distorting and wrongfully misconstruing message sent, the G. P. having telegraphed G. V. P. Sullivan that he is absolutely in control, and that No. 6 has the endorsement of the I. B. E. W. and this only yesterday.

The boasted dual organization has less than 30 mechanics all told, and is a frost for the other side, No. 6 is as effectually rid of all her effect matter in the way of members as effectually as though Salts had been used.

This whole matter will ultimately result in a B. T. C. composed of Unions instead

of individuals, whose officers will be their servants instead of their Masters.

There are now nearly 70 contractors that are fair to No. 6, they are employing between three and four hundred of No. 6 men out of a total of six hundred, and they are paying \$6.00 and \$6.50 per day for them, as against 34 unfair contractors employing less than 150 boys with some 30 very ordinary mechanics in the bunch at from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per.

As a labor leader McCarthy would no doubt feel proud to force nearly 400 men out of 600 to \$5.00 per from \$6.00 and \$6.50, but he will never have it to brag of as Six is going to win this fight, the contractors have acknowledged they are whipped, and would gladly settle if McCarthy would let them.

Fraternally yours, J. L. Cook.

Sec.-Treas. of Pacific D. C., I. B. E. W.

## THE LADY AND THE LINEMAN.

Good morning, Mr. Lineman, and how are you, today?

Said a lady to a Lineman whom she knew. I suppose it's mostly up and down you take your troubled way;

I suppose there's nothing else that you can do.

I could tell to you a story, Miss Lady, never fear.

Said the Lineman, of the things I've tried to do.

I was destined from the cradle for some very great career.

But prophetic words are hardly ever true.

My mother beamed upon me with a mother's honest pride,

My teacher used to pat my noble head.

If he would go to Europe and live on the other side,

He would be a king, at least, they often said.

He'll be a noble patriot, my father said, one day,

And be ready if his country ever calls.

But he didn't know that Willie was built the other way,

And would sooner face codfish than cannon balls.

When I started out to make a stake, my father said to me,

The multitude will honor you some day. Let us know when they are sending you to Washington, D. C.

And how long you think they're going to let you stay.

But the multitudes were careless and no one put them wise,

To the genius that was knocking at their door.

In the game of pinch the boodle, I drew the booby prize,

Since then I've won about a thousand more.

I made Missouri moonshine, that I sold for honest gain,

Till my business there ran counter to the law.

Then I moved down to Little Rock, the land of little rain,

Where I preached the saving grace in Arkansaw.

I made a patent medicine, to cure all earthly ills;

It would make a man forget the time of day.

But the people down in Arkansaw they never paid their bills,

When the funerals came too fast, I moved away.

Then I went on to Denver, and there I learned to climb,

And labor with a Lineman's honest skill. I used to cuss the foreman whenever I had time, —

I presume there are others swearing at him still.

I landed down in 'Frisco on the day they had the shake,

When the backbone of the world was broke in two.

It was seven, come eleven; but there was no even break,

For the shaker always had the best of you.

I'm working on the wireless now, and climb the atmosphere,

To gather in the dots that go astray.

I put them altogether on the first of every year.

And then I strike Marconi for my pay.

C. T. COLLINS,

Local 428. Bakersfield, Cal.



# EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

## COMMERCE, THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME COURT.

To the average citizen who derives his knowledge of current events from the daily press, there appears an unintelligible mass of detail that is mystifying: Now it is the Interstate Commerce Commission probing the acts of Harriman. The gullible investors were manipulated with such finesse by this masterhand that an amazed public gasped from astonishment. After he had told his little story and found to his amazement it had caused comment, a panic was engineered in Wall Street to make the public believe that any interference with the railroads was going to disturb prosperity. In the mean time the Interstate Commerce Commission had been called off the trail.

The panic resulted in the Secretary of the Treasury being called on the scene, and public funds were added to the merry whirl. Railroad presidents rushed to Washington and gave "their honest opinion." Harriman issued five minute interviews on the necessity of the government and the railroads having an understanding. Mellen of the New York and New Haven, president of a railroad which has in its possession more junk called rolling stock than any other in history, got Theodore's ear and opened up on the "Rabble." Morgan made a hurried trip to Europe and Jim Hill became the subject of magazine heroics. Roosevelt called several Governors to the White House and they were told that all railroad legislation by the States since the passage of the rate bill was void. Why? Because John Marshall (oftentimes called the Great Chief Justice by advocates of centralization) had decided in the famous case of *Gibbons V. Ogden* (the first test of the Commerce clause in the Constitution) that the act of the New York Legislature granting to Livingstone and Fulton the exclusive right of navigation by steam on the navigable waters of the State was invalid for the reason it conflicted with the Federal Laws. The decision however, determined nothing other than that enactments by States in conflict with a law of Congress was void.

The following clause in the Constitution (Clause 3, Sec. 8 Art. 1.) defines the power of Congress over Commerce:

"The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

Under the decision in *Gibbons V. Ogden* the word *Commerce* is defined as "Comprehending navigation is as expressly conferred as if that term had been added." And further "the power to regulate commerce extends to every species of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations and among the several States but it does not comprehend Commerce which is entirely internal which is carried on between individuals in a State or between different parts of the same State and which does not extend to or effect other States."

How the President can reconcile his position relative to the enactment by States of railroad legislation and the invalidity of the same since the passage of the Rate Bill is apparently in doubt unless he is convinced that that part of Marshall's decision which states ("but it does not comprehend Commerce which is entirely internal; which does not extend to or effect other States.") is sufficiently definite to sustain such contention.

As to his position being concurred in by the Supreme Court is of course, open to discussion until that vacillating tribunal gives a decision. It is my

opinion that his contention will be sustained. Not that it is constitutional; but that past decisions of that Court when it was composed of centralization sympathizers is a fair criterion from which to judge its present attitude. And further, the similar nature to a certain degree of the *Gibbons V. Ogden* decision relative to conflict with Federal Laws. (Congress having regulated the subject of transportation by water in the enactment of coasting laws) leaves a loophole for such a decision. Teddy's reasoning is that as Congress previous to the passage of the rate bill last year had not legislated on this particular question such regulations by the States previous to the rate bill are constitutional but regulations since the rate bill has been in force are unconstitutional.

The question as to whether the States can regulate in the absence of legislation by Congress, seems to have been determined; and Marshall in the decision in the case of *Wilson vs. Black-Bird Creek Marsh Company* appears to have sustained that contention. This law in question was the enactment of the State giving the company the right to maintain a dam across Black-Bird Creek a navigable stream flowing into the Delaware River. The decision sustained the enactment of the State on the ground that Congress "had not passed any act which bore upon this case, or any act in execution of the power to regulate commerce."

And even Daniel Webster, (a strong partisan of centralization) in his argument in the *Gibbons V. Ogden* case, stated he should contend "that the power of Congress to regulate Commerce was complete and entire and to a certain extent necessarily exclusive, that the acts in question were regulations of Commerce in a most important particular and affecting it in those respects in which it was under the exclusive authority of Congress. He did not mean to say that all regulations which might in their operation affect Commerce were exclusively in the power of Congress, but that such power as had been exercised in this case, did not remain with the States."

While it is not clearly evident from an analysis of the many conflicting decisions of the Supreme Court, (in relation to the Commerce clause of the Constitution) that the States cannot regulate internal Commerce on Interstate Carriers already covered by Federal Legislation, it is evident that the advocates of centralization and exclusive power are determined to force the issue, and a sympathetic Supreme Court will sustain their position. It is the intention of the administration to carry the issue to the Supreme Court and one member in particular of the cabinet (Secretary Taft) who if not the nominee of his party for President, will be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is an earnest advocate of centralization, as may be judged from the following delivered by him in 1895: "Before this tribunal, the position of John Marshall and his associates on the Supreme Bench has been vindicated and the criticisms of Thomas Jefferson refuted."

Though the position of Marshall has been sustained by "this tribunal" the fact remains that the people believed as Jefferson did when he said "It has long been my opinion and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the Constitution of the Federal Judiciary an irresponsible body working like gravity by day and by night gaining a little today and a little tomorrow and advancing with noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped from the States."

Believing that the President is determined that the Supreme Court shall act on the matter and assuming that the Supreme Court will sustain his contention; there is recourse under Art. 5 of the Constitution for an amendment (by three-fourths of the State) to the Commerce clause by adding after the words "Indian Tribes," the words: "such regulations shall not deprive any Sovereign State of its power under the reserved rights of this Constitution from regulating internal Commerce" and even though this may seem difficult of consummation, the fact is strongly evident that unless such action is taken

or unless Congress amends the Rate Bill to this effect, the States will be absolutely at the mercy—as far as internal Commerce is concerned,—of a Supreme Court which is without doubt composed of a majority with strong sympathies toward Federalization.

**PERNICIOUS  
LEGISLATION.**

A concerted effort is being made in many of the States by the National Contractors' Association to enact as Statute law bills establishing boards of examiners for the examination of "Master Electricians" and the following extracts from the bill presented in the Illinois Senate will give a slight idea as to its intent:

A Bill for an act to provide a self-supporting board of examiners to determine who may engage in the business of a "master electrician" in the State of Illinois, to provide for the furnishing by such "master electricians" to the State of Illinois of a bond to guarantee the faithful performance of contracts entered into by a "master electrician" and to guarantee the owner or real party in interests against loss or damage by reason of the work done or materials furnished being below the standard of the national electric code.

It will be seen from the title of the Bill, that it provides a self-supporting board whose duty it shall be to determine who shall engage in the business of master electrician.

The Bill states that five persons shall constitute the Board and that three shall be at the time of appointment "Master Electricians" (where they received the title of master electrician is indeed a question?) one shall be an electrical engineer and the other an inspector.

"Before any person, firm or corporation shall hereafter engage in the business of a "Master Electrician" as defined in section five (5) of this Act, and before any person, firm or corporation now so engaged in said business or any class thereof who shall have failed to comply with section seven (7) of this Act shall continue in said business of "Master Electrician," such person shall apply to said Board for a license to practice as "Master Electrician," whereupon the applicant, if a person, or if a corporation, one of the officers or a representative and agent thereof, to be designated by said corporation; or if a firm, one of the members thereof, shall present himself before the said Board, at a time and place fixed by said Board. If the Board shall find upon due examination that the applicant presenting himself is of good moral character, has a reasonable knowledge of electricity and the natural laws appertaining to and governing the same, and of the use and functions of electric wires, appliances and devices for electric light, heat and power purposes, and is possessed of skill and knowledge in all matters pertaining to the business of a "Master Electrician" as defined in section five (5) of this Act, the said Board upon payment of the fee, and upon giving the bond hereinafter provided for, shall issue to the said person, firm or corporation, a license as "Master Electrician" to practice said business for a term of one year, and shall register such person, firm or corporation as duly licensed "Master Electrician."

Any person, firm or corporation or any member of such firm or corporation who shall practice or engage or continue in the work of a "Master Electrician," as defined in section five (5) of this Act, without having complied with all the provisions of this Act, and any person not licensed as a "Master Electrician" who shall do or perform any such work except under the direction of a "Master Electrician," or who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or to an imprisonment not exceeding ninety (90) days or both, in the discretion of the court.

The real object of the association in presenting this bill and others of

like tenor, is to determine who shall be "Master Electrician." An Electrical Worker cannot ply his trade unless in the employ of a "Master Electrician."

When the Electrical Worker or Workers become obnoxious to the Master that employs him the word passed to the other Masters and he has to shake the dust of such State from his shoes.

If an effort was made by the worker to secure better wages or conditions, a complete lockout could be affected, as the locked out workers could not work for other than a "Master."

The "Master" could employ whom he seen fit as the proposed Bill does not determine the qualifications of the workmen although the Bill provides a minimum age of twenty-one (21). As "Master Electrician." Any licensed "Master Electrician" can employ boys of fourteen (14) and "tinkers" from all crafts.

It is hardly necessary to further comment on the viciousness of this proposed measure for in fact there is absolutely no merit in a single clause of the Bill.

It is absolutely necessary for the membership to keep a sharp lookout in their respective States for such measures; that a just quietus may be given to them.

#### AN OPINION ON MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

We quote with pleasure the following concise and timely opinion on the question of Municipal Ownership by one who is thoroughly familiar with the subject at first hand. The article which is referred to appeared as an Editorial

in the December WORKER.

"In reading the copy of the ELECTRICAL WORKER I was very much pleased at the way Grand Secretary Collins tackled that Burdett fellow about Municipal Ownership. To one who never had a cubic foot of gas in his house that was not produced at the municipal gas works, who never used a gallon of water that did not come from the Municipal water-works, who never walked a city street that was not lit with Municipal light and who is employed in the best street car service in the world it seems supremely ridiculous to hear these gas, water, and lighting and Tramway enterprises described as "experiments" by any man of average knowledge or commonsense. As to the "debts" that Burdett talks of I am sure most men will be only too ready to saddle themselves with twenty million pounds of "debts" when they are also given with them thirty millions of assets to set off against them. As to the motion that a municipal employé's life is a bed of roses and ease I would just like someone to say that to my face after I have completed a day such as I have already mentioned, with a "time clerk" noting how long I take to do any job given me, and the plain intimation that, if any man comes along who can do it in less time than I can, I shall pretty soon find myself outside the gate. I should very likely be in such a mood that would not please Burdett and would make him careful not to say that again! The men who, in our town councils, control our Municipal works are the same men who are either employers themselves or are connected with employers' interests and you can bet your bottom dollar that they are not likely to give any advantage to Municipal employés that they would then be compelled to give their own workers. I see that you are going for the nationalizing of the Telegraph and Telephone systems. Our Telegraphs have been, as no doubt you know, worked by the Government for a score or two of years now and the Telephones are to be taken over in 1911."



The above opinion on the subject was expressed in a letter to one of our members by Robert Ferguson Secretary of the Electrical Trades of Glasgow Scotland.

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Self-interest is not selfishness.

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Fortune is not particular on whom she smiles or the company she keeps.

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Sincerity is one of those virtues that seldom sees service these days.

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Great men are best extolled by their Press Agents.

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It is to be hoped that the latest Bon Mots of John D. Rockefeller and Ed Harriman on the issue of Railroad Capitalization will cause no ill feeling among these artists of high and low finance for the very good reason that when the *doctors* disagree the patient is liable to get an overdose.

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Words should be weighed by the merit that's in them, and not by the manner in which they are spoken.

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Confidence in ourselves is our best advance agent and it should be made to work overtime.

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Wise men seldom travel in pairs.

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Reason is never surprised at its habitation.

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Being a union man is a badge of honor that makes men better citizens.

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The achievement of trade unionism in the past is the greatest incentive for greater things in the present and future.

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The trade unionist who fails to demand the Label product is a loadstone on the labor movement.

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## FEDERATION GROWING.

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### Affiliation of the Soft Stone Cutters Adds Thousands of Members.

Another large body of workmen has voted to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, the Journeymen Soft Stone Cutters of North America, with headquarters in Washington. The charter of affiliation will be issued as soon as it has been passed upon by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

The vote of affiliation was taken by referendum after having been defeated on a number of occasions, owing to alleged differences as to trade jurisdiction existing between the granite workers, brick-

layers, marble cutters and the soft stone cutters. The settlement of these questions has been practically accomplished through conferences of representatives of the trades involved.

This action brings several thousand more members into the fold of the American Federation of Labor and leaves but two of the large organizations without the pale of affiliation, the bricklayers and plasterers. It is expected that the bricklayers and masons will follow the example of the soft stone men within the year.



Official Journal of the

INTERNATIONAL

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published Monthly.

**PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.**  
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.  
Grand Secretary—**PETER W. COLLINS**,  
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505 E. 25th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

**SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL, 1907.**

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

*This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.*

*The First of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.*



Illinois State Journal Co., Springfield.

#### NOTICES.

All owing me, Kate Gordan, formerly (Kate Brennan, 1104 Bedford Ave.), will kindly remember my address is Kate Gordan, 217 Dunlap St., Pittsburg, Pa., all money, no matter how small, will be thankfully received.

Bro. John Campbell, with traveling card No. 100232, expiring February 28, 1907, out of Local No. 365 of Fulton, Mo., is now scabbing at Jefferson City, Mo., working for Bell Telephone.

**W. H. COLEMAN**,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
D. C. No. 5, Second District.

The Second Annual Convention of District Council No. 5 of the First District of the I. B. E. W. will convene in Myers Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery street, Syracuse, N. Y., on May 25th, 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m. Convention calls and credential blanks have been mailed to each local union in said district and if your local is in this district and you have not received the same or if there is any other information you would like regarding District Council No. 5 of the First District, kindly address yours truly,

**JEROME K. PACKARD, S.-T.**,  
Box 425,  
Elmira, N. Y.

Inside men's Local No. 217, I. B. E. W., of Seattle, Wash., with the sanction of the Grand Lodge, have closed their books against all traveling helpers and apprentices, until such time that conditions warrant reopening them.

Fraternally yours,  
**J. F. NEPAGE, Rec.-Sec.**,  
Local 217, I. B. E. W.

Local Union's No. 6 and 76, Tacoma, Wash., are in recognized difficulty and traveling cards will not be received as per Sec. 8, Art. 14.

**J. L. COOK, Sec.-Treas.**,  
Pacific, D. C.

All locals are hereby notified not to accept the card of John Luby, issued by Local No. 264, of Pittsfield, Mass., as said card is a forgery. As card and signatures on said card were forged by the above mentioned John Luby. Said Mr. Luby travels as a lineman.

Fraternally yours,  
**JOHN HACKETT, Pres.**,  
**DAN DALY, Vice-Pres.**

All floaters will do well by leaving Milwaukee off their calling lists at the present time. The new phone company is not doing anything as yet, and the other com-

panies are not doing much more. Will notify everybody through the "WORKER," when the work starts.

Yours fraternally,  
A. L. McGAULY,

Rec.-Sec.

We are pleased to make mention of the fact that Jno. J. Reidy, maker of superior climbers for linemen, at New Haven, Conn., had increased his business to such extent that larger quarters are necessary and the firm has moved to the Corner of Saltonstall and Mill Street, New Haven, Conn., where they will be pleased to do business with members of the I. B. E. W.

### INFORMATION NOTICES.

If Brother Chas. McQuary, Peter Baumgarter, Chas. Mullhearn, and Sam Vorhees see this notice kindly communicate with Brother Mike Battles, 929 Poydras street, New Orleans, La.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Brother Patrick McGough, will be appreciated by Local Union No. 39, care Jno. A. Campbell, 717 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Last heard from in New York.

If Geo. H. White, formerly of Los Angeles, or anyone knowing his address sees this, please write to undersigned and give me his address.

L. H. PRESTON,  
General Delivery,  
St. Louis, Mo.

If I. N. Allen sees this please communicate with U. A. Kammerer, 865 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Any information regarding Brother Will McDonald, formerly Western Union lineman, of Local 317, will be appreciated by Brother R. R. Mackninan, 2214 Western Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Any information concerning the whereabouts of Brother Jno. Ryan, initiated by L. U. 14 and issued traveling card by L. U. 9 of Chicago on Oct. 31, 1906, will be appreciated by his Brother Thomas Ryan, Care Engine House, No. 3, Pittsburg, Pa., as it is a matter of great importance to Brother Ryan.

If W. J. Wollacott, cable splicer, J. W. Jones, Joe Pyatt, or J. H. Thomason, linemen should see this write W. E. Hutchins, 865 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Fred Plogstead, will do Local Union No. 41, of Buffalo, N. Y., a great favor, by dropping a line to G. C. King, 179 Waverly street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Brother W. H. Backus, please communicate with H. C. Goold, box 492, Omaha.

### DECEASED MEMBERS.

Resolutions of condolence have been adopted by the several locals on the death of the following members:

Samuel Bell, L. U. 38, Cleveland, O.  
John Doherty, L. U. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.  
C. A. Tibbitts, L. U. 39, Cleveland, O.  
Frank Zimmerman, L. U. 519, Paris, Ill.  
Percy Williams, L. U. 474, Memphis, Tenn.  
E. B. Pugh, L. U. 77, Seattle, Wash.  
C. B. Weaver, L. U. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.  
J. D. Cramer, L. U. 283, Oakland, Cal.  
C. H. McGurk, L. U. 207, Stockton, Cal.  
A. H. Adams, L. U. 258, Providence, R. I.  
Wm. Wrede, L. U. 164, Jersey City.  
John Mahar, L. U. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Frank McQuillan, L. U. 65, Butte, Montana.  
J. H. McLean, L. U. 283, Oakland, Cal.  
H. L. Mitchell, L. U. 245, Toledo, O.  
E. B. Morrow, L. U. 101, Cincinnati, O.  
Geo. Grothouse, L. U. 156, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Snead Fibble, L. U. 369, Louisville, Ky.  
Merriott E. Langham, L. U. 62, Youngstown, O.

### UNION PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of union publications having a general circulation that are worthy of patronage:

American Monthly Review	Re-Judge publications
Arena	Leather Manufacturer
American Shoe and Leather Reporter	Leslie's
All-Story Magazine	Life
Ainslee's	McCall's
Appleton's Magazine	Metropolitan
American Shoemaking	Mirror
Argosy	Munsey's
Apothecary and New England Druggist	National Magazine
Arkansas Magazine	North American Review
American Magazine	
Boot and Shoe Recorder	New England Eagle
Bankers' Magazine	Popular Magazine
Broadway Magazine	Pilgrim
Breeders' Gazette	People's
Bob Taylor's Magazine	Pearson's
Banker and Tradesman	Progressive Printer
Clipper	Public Opinion
Cosmopolitan	Puck publications
Commoner	Recreation
Collier's	Railroad Man's Magazine
Everybody's Magazine	Reader Magazine
Etude	Railway Postoffice
Fourth Estate	Southern Breeze
Four Track News	Sportsman
Fiber and Fabric	Scientific American
Gunter's Magazine	Shoe Retailer
Home Magazine	Scrap Book
Hibernian	Success
Harper's Bazar	Sis Hopkins' Own Book
Harper's Magazine	Smith's Magazine
Harper's Weekly	Standard and Vanity Fair
Independent	World Today
Inland Printer	World Monthly
	Wide World
	Wilshire's

## GROWTH OF ARBITRATION.

## James M. Lynch Makes Pertinent Remarks at Meeting of Publishers' Association.

The consolidation of great industries in a like field, and the organization of wage earners following a particular industry, naturally resulted in the strike of national importance. Particularly during the past five years has this been noticeable and public-spirited citizens, recognizing this menace to the prosperity of our country, have exerted all possible effort toward the settlement of wage and hour disputes before that danger point is reached.

Prominent among the agencies that have worked for industrial peace is the National Civic Federation, and the activity of this body has attracted national attention. Students of economic and industrial development have been diligent in seeking a remedy for industrial disturbances. The tendency is toward the recognition of arbitration as the panacea, but it still remains for the employer and the union to work out the method of arbitration. It is an easy matter to call for "arbitration," but it is a most difficult task to supply the machinery that will result in a fair and just decision.

Perhaps the most noticeable instance of the working out of an arbitration agreement is presented in the compact between the Newspaper Publishers' Association, embracing in its membership some 250 of the leading newspapers of the country, and the International Typographical Union, with its more than 45,000 members. The initial agreement between these two great associations covered only one year and provided for the arbitration of disputes that might arise under a contract. The second agreement, which ran for five years, provided for the arbitration of disputes that might arise in the making of a contract and under the contract after it was made. The arbitration board, under both these agreements, consisted of one representative of the publisher and one representative of the union, these two to select a third member or chairman. This method was found to be unsatisfactory, as it was necessary to go outside of the confines of the printing industry to secure a chairman, and in nearly all instances the man selected was totally unfamiliar with the working conditions in newspaper offices.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association met in convention in New York in February, and a new agreement, which had been previously formulated by the executive council of the International Typographical Union and the special

standing committee of the American Newspaper Publisher's Association, was endorsed at that convention. This agreement embraces a radically different method of arbitration than has been heretofore a part of any agreement in this country—that is, any agreement of national scope. The new arbitration agreement provides for an arbitration board composed of three members representing the union and three members representing the publishers, all six experts in the newspaper field, and this board is to settle disputes without the aid of a chairman or umpire. In appearing before the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association last February, James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, in referring to the new agreement said: "The third agreement, which comes before your convention for action will be effective on May 1, if you approve it, and in its working method embraces a most radical departure from the arbitration idea that has heretofore obtained. In place of a board composed of three members, with a chairman usually selected without regard for his knowledge of the newspaper publishing business and working conditions in a composing room, and whose decision was usually a hit-and-miss affair, we now propose a board composed of three members who have most intimate knowledge of newspaper production, and three members who are presupposed to have a knowledge of conditions that obtain in composing rooms. I am aware that this is to a large extent an experiment in industrial affairs on the North American continent, although it has obtained for years in England. I am confident, however, that in all cases coming before the tribunal constituted as outlined, eventual decision will be rendered, although in some cases there may be delay. That delay, however, will not be near as great as the delay that now accompanies almost every case arising under the present agreement. We will also feel sure, under the agreement that we hope you will ratify, that whatever the decision that may be rendered by the board, the parties to the contention will not have cause for apprehension. The decision will, without question, be one that both parties can comply with, and will not embrace features, or be of such an exaggerated nature, as to make it impossible of acceptance by one of the parties to the contract. There will be no opportunity for gloating over a great victory

won, or grieving over a great opportunity sacrificed; there will be fair and equal dealing for all concerned.

"There is some satisfaction in having had part in the actual construction of our arbitration policy. It is safe to assert that no other combination of employers of anywhere near equal importance, and no other trade union of equal standing, have succeeded in perfecting a great pact and maintaining the relations that have existed between our associations for several years past. If the new agreement meets the requirements, and it is confidently believed that it will, then we have brought the settlement of industrial disputes to an ideal plane. There is one feature of the agreement that is especially meritorious, and that is the clause that allows the representatives of both parties to make necessary changes at any time there appears to be necessity for the

changes. For nearly six years the members of your association, with one or two exceptions, have enjoyed industrial peace. This is also true of the members of the International Typographical Union employed by you. We have both profited by the agreement. We may not have secured all that we thought we were entitled to, but at least we have maintained friendly relations, and in the aggregate we have produced your new papers without interruption, and our members have had the opportunity to labor unimpeded by the strike."

The International Typographical Union is the oldest international union in this country, and is counted among the progressive and, at the same time, conservative organizations. It is not surprising, therefore, that it negotiated an arbitration agreement which marks an epoch in the effort at industrial peace.

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## FOSTER IN A NEW ROLE.

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### Trades Unionism From Citizens Alliance Standpoint.

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#### A Pointed and Witty Speech.

Frank K. Foster of Boston, in an address recently delivered under the auspices of the Central Labor union of Brockton, assumed the role of a member of the Citizens' Alliance. He said in part:

I apprehend that you have come here this evening expecting to listen to a repetition of those stale and superficial arguments by which so many workmen have been deluded into the support of trades unionism. I have some slight acquaintance with the speaker who was to have addressed you, Mr. Foster of Boston, and by mutual agreement we have exchanged places for the evening, he going to address a meeting of the Citizens' Alliance in Worcester and I, who was to have spoken there, doing myself the honor to visit your union afflicted manufacturing city. It may be that you will not agree with much that I have to say, but I trust that you will hear me with judicial spirit and pardon the subterfuge by which I have gained your ear.

It is possibly needless to inform you that we of the Citizens' Alliance view your organizations of labor with profound distrust. In the words of the president of the Boston branch of the alliance, who is also the president of the National Bottlers' association, the "union must be stamped out" if we are to have industrial peace in the country. I will tell you why this should be done.

Associations of labor are fundamentally unsound and inimical to the best interests of the country. There is a tremendous power in associated effort, and when this power is used with the prudence and wisdom exercised by business and professional men in the conduct of their affairs the community profits thereby. The great promoters of the organizations of capital, men like Harriman and Morgan and that truly good philanthropist, John D. Rockefeller, have rendered a great public service. They have eliminated unwise and unnecessary competition, correlated the antagonistic elements in an industry and brought order out of chaos. The people rise up and call them blessed.

But how different is all this when you come to consider the organizations of labor. Here you have ignorant and unthinking men, whose basest passions are appealed to by unscrupulous leaders actuated by no moral impulse, but stimulated by ambition for power and greed, for high salaried and luxurious official positions. What destructive doctrines are taught in your union meetings! What flagrant violations of law and order are practiced in your union methods! What lessons of social discontent are taught by your public speakers!

But possibly you will say that without social discontent there is no social progress. It is true that conditions do not change of themselves. But here again it is proper that we should rely on the

thoughts of the wise and the acts of the great. Let a Moses lead, a Galilee and Newton discover, a Columbus explore, a Webster orate, a Roosevelt dictate, but let the shoemaker stick to his last and the wage-earner listen to the injunction of St. Paul "Servants, obey your masters."

I shall not assume that the trade union has not procured a substantial wage increase for its membership. If I did this the facts would be against me, and I desire to present facts only.

At a reasonable estimate I suppose that the union people of America are receiving hundreds of millions of dollars annually more than they would be getting were it not for the existence of their unions. But this, after all, is a small matter. "The love of money is the root of all evil," and the honest wage earner should find his most satisfactory recompense in the "joy of work" rather than in dollars and cents. And it is an open question, after all, as to whether high wages benefit the laborer. Is it not altogether possible, for instance, that the 10 per cent increase which has recently been added to the munificent wages of the factory operatives would be much more wisely expended if retained in the hands of the judiciously educated people who draw dividends from the mill stocks? There are great missionary works needed to be performed in foreign lands, there are gentle Filipinos to be educated, Hottentots to be clothed and universities to be endowed, and these funds, which the mill operatives will probably expend in riotous living, gaudy finery, automobiles and some possibly for beer, might go far if retained by the people who know best how to use it. There are immense possibilities here when we think of the great increases in wages which the miners, the railway employees, steel and Standard Oil workmen and many other classes of wage earners have received and which we of the Citizens' Alliance think they will not spend judiciously.

Again, you claim that trades unionism has reduced the hours of labor and given more leisure to its membership I freely grant this, but deny the beneficence of the result. I shall not say anything about the impairment of our economic efficiency caused by the reduction. Theoretical rot and nonsense on one side, you know as well as I that a man cannot do so much

work in eight or nine hours as in ten or twelve hours, and the loss of this productive work leaves our country just so much poorer. This accounts in part for the terrible industrial depression through which we are passing, the impoverishment of our manufacturers and the slump in the market price of all manufacturing stocks.

But this material loss is of small moment compared with the moral ravage incurred in the workmen's life through the shorter workday. Very truly did that good old man Isaac Watts remark that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." And Satan still chuckles with glee whenever he sees a notice for the establishment of the eight hour day. The colored man of the south was given his freedom before he knew how to use it, and a pretty mess the reconstructionists made of it. Now, is there any one here who will presume to assert that the average man knows how to use the shorter workday? If so, let him stand up or remain forever silent. The trusted agents of our alliance have made a close examination of the subject, and they prove by irrefutable evidence that the contrary is the case. When a man is at work, you know he is not in mischief. There are some good men who like to work overtime, who would pay for the privilege, but the average worker has no such virtue. You will find him in the saloon, and the saloons of Brockton are notoriously crowded to overflowing. You will find him on the street corner, in the billiard rooms and bowling alley, in the ballroom, sailing in his steam yacht or running down inoffensive pedestrians with his bubble buggy—doing, in fact, all of those things which should be reserved for the amusement of the propertied classes. You may even find him at home or in the public library, studying that pernicious literature of social reform which depends upon an exaggerated social indictment for its inspiration and draws the conclusion of a blatherskite social equality as within the reach of a lopsided human nature, or, worst of all, you may find him in the union meeting, where, with other half baked intellects, he rails at the employers of labor and concocts nebulous schemes with the object of getting something for nothing.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF THE TRADE UNIONIST.

BY JOHN ROACH, GENERAL SECRETARY, AMALGAMATED LEATHER WORKERS' UNION.

Organized labor, by reason of its constantly increasing power and complexity, has assumed an importance that vividly reminds the wage worker that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." In its constituent parts there are so many de-

fects that must be remedied before it can fully accomplish its mission that it is difficult at random to determine which should be given precedence; but I feel sure the average unionist will agree that the member who absents himself from the

meetings and takes but little or no interest in its affairs is capable of much harm and greatly retards the progress of the movement.

The absent member falls an easy prey to the wiles of the hothead and the demagogue and seems ever ready to lend his support to wild-cat schemes, conceived in ignorance and born of inexperience, that always threaten the stability and many times the existence of the Union.

The absent member considers himself the smartest man in his local and he is sure to have at his finger ends any part of labor's history that treats of disaster and defeat. He can give you day and date for every mistake that was ever committed; he knows just where the worst routs occurred, the precise court that launched a death-dealing injunction, the names of the men who suffered imprisonment for failing to obey the legal writ, the exact sum in damages mulcted from trades unions at various times, and he is sure to point out to you why the whole labor movement is doomed to destruction.

He feels convinced that most labor leaders are corrupt and if the policy of local officers or general officers of his union does not coincide with his views, he immediately advertises his brother union men as "grafters," and in the event of an election no chicanery is too despicable for him to resort to, to accomplish their defeat.

His morbid reasoning is never satisfied until with jealous eye he goes through the whole catalogue of unions and voices his condemnatory opinion of every man therein who in the past or the present has taken any active part in the work.

The absent member is, also, as well as a critic, a veritable Solomon; so profound, so wise, so far seeing is he; and if when he occasionally visits his local union his views on union regulations are not adopted, he is overwhelmed with surprise and gives this sometimes as a reason for not taking more interest in his organization.

The absent member unfortunately does not confine his carplings to things generally, but applies them directly to the policy that tried leaders by experience have found to be correct. There is not a single thing done that suits him, every rule that is passed is wrong, every one defeated is right, every plan adopted faulty, and his prediction of swift and sudden disaster sufficient to alarm all except those who know the pessimist at his worst.

The absent member is never satisfied with the officers his union selects, and if it should chance he accidentally attended a meeting on election night and his name was proposed and defeated, his lugubrious prophecies are all the more nauseating.

He is not a pleasant or encouraging person for a non-union man to meet; there

is nothing in his philosophy calculated to encourage a fellow workman to join a trade union; and he carries such a settled air of melancholia that it takes a courageous man to go into the same organization with him. If Providence in perfecting the grand scheme of creation left a niche for this kind of a union man, it has never been discovered, but until it is we must suffer patiently.

The inattention and neglect of the absentee has operated most forcibly to shatter the faith of the thoughtful union man in the initiative and the referendum, and in many instances he has made of this mighty lever of democracy a howling farce. Sometimes a handful of members alter or entirely change the policy of a local union, or a small percentage of an entire organization, impulsively and unwisely embark on madcap innovation that spell ruin to years of patient effort, national in its scope.

The fire eater appealing to the passions and prejudices of men has his innings when but a small number transact affairs that affect the many, and his false pandering to envy and suspicion has in the past sown the seed of disintegration in the ranks of many a labor union.

In a labor meeting it is much more attractive and popular for the ambitious spell-binder to inflame his hearers with a woeful recital of their wrongs, denounce the employer, and demand immediate redress of grievances, than it is to discuss calmly and rationally business measures calculated to so strengthen the organization that it may acquire the power to right wrongs long endured.

The preacher of conservatism who believes in careful, patient effort—an inch gained today, another next week or next year—is never a popular idol; while verbal pyrotechnics illuminate the horizon and seduce the clear reasoning of men who have their bread and butter, their homes and babies in the balance. The tide of humanity in its ceaseless ebb and flow has cast up many a wreck on the shores of time that was caused by the blind folly of the imprudent and impatient wouldbe reformers.

The hardest lesson we have to learn is that mere denunciation or the passage of a resolution will have no more power to correct economic abuses than a presidential proclamation would to temporarily suspend the law of gravitation.

The rapid transit reformer who burns with impatience to cut the Gordian knot of poverty and misery that binds the limbs of so many millions of earth's wage earners, is not an innovation; he has been with us from the beginning of time, and perhaps may be necessary if only that a contrast shall be made.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, many people in the Northern States had a most erroneous idea of the combative

strength of the South. It was quite generally believed that ninety days would settle the whole question, and that a campaign south would be a good deal of a lark. Thousands of ninety-day soldiers, who, as subsequent events proved, had only about thirty seconds courage, enlisted, thirsting for a share of easily secured glory. A few skirmishes, and especially at the conclusion of the Bull Run fracas, and the ninety-day men were rudely awakened to the stern truth that they were in a grim struggle that would try men's souls. Those who enlisted for cheap glory and an easy time were as anxious to quit as they had been to begin, and led the great heart of Lincoln, true patriotism inflexible in victory or defeat bore the brunt of the struggle that saved the union.

The absentee of the local union has many of the characteristics of the "tin soldier." He has deceived himself as to the character of the struggle; he imagined he saw a nice, easy, pleasant way to distinguish himself in the eyes of his fellow men. But gradually, as the magnitude of the struggle unfolds itself to him, as the intensity of the conflict becomes apparent, his heart palpitates, his knees grow weak, and his enthusiasm shrinks as a pin stuck toy balloon.

It is at this stage of his life that he becomes invested with the character of an absentee and sometimes he joins that cringing pack of moral jackals who snap on the ranks of the organized workers and deride every effort for amelioration that sober reflection has made.

But the great conflict between capital and labor continues on unabated and is neither lost nor won in one campaign; the conduct of the absentee in failing to shoulder his share of the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the union is harmful but not necessarily fatal; bitter experience has taught the union men that the leader who promises much and will hazard the whole fabric of his organization in a strike, has become a leader not by reason of his fidelity to labor, but because of the honor and emoluments that attend the place; and that his appeals to

their sense of suffered wrongs was inspired by selfish and personal motives.

The leader born of experience and with all the dross burned away is he who will advise only after careful reflection, basing his opinion on his experience, and delivering it without regard as to the way it will sound to his constituents. It is men of his calibre that have made a united labor movement possible, that have brought the wrongs suffered by the working people to the attention of the public, that have permeated the press with the spirit of unrest, planted the germ of agitation in the soil, compelled legislatures to act, enlisted the sympathetic co-operation of the pulpit, and imbued the manual workers with a sense of confidence in their own efforts as well as in the justice of their cause.

True trade unionists are those who have learned that not only are they who have rights "who dare maintain them," but that patience and sacrifice are more essential than turbulence and brute force. Some light has been brought into the life of every worker, however sudden it may have been, and thinking men cannot contemplate with composure the possible destruction of the organized labor movement. If its progress or permanence depended on carping critics, absentees, stay-at-homes, or the blundering policy of the nervous, impatient, the path to economic betterment would not be blazed as plain as it is today. The trade unionist preaches a doctrine of cheerfulness and encouragement; if he points to starving women in hellish sweat-shops, or fatigue-stricken babies in Southern cotton mills, he also outlines a plan for the relief of the sufferers. The men and women in the labor movement are patient, courageous and willing to sacrifice, and they remember the beautiful words of the Battle Hymn:

In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was  
born across the sea,  
With a glory in his bosom to transfigure  
you and me,  
As He died to make men holy, let us die  
to make men free.

## MAYOR INDORSES UNIONS OF LABOR.

### Addresses Retail Clerks at a Large Social Gathering.

At the entertainment given last night by Local No. 6, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, primarily to bring the workers closer together and secure co-operation in the movement to gain improved conditions of salary and labor, all references by

the speakers to this effort were roundly applauded. About 300 persons were present, the majority of whom were women employed in the stores of Seattle.

Mayor Moore made a short address in which he declared himself heartily in favor of thoro organization on the part



of working men and women. He said unionism was the only weapon with which to fight the few who seek to control the country by wealth. "There is no master so unsympathetic and grinding as wealth, when on top, and none so cowardly as wealth when frightened," said the mayor. "There is every justification for close and compact organization by the toilers, and they should be aggressive in demanding their rights. They must get together in the effort to obtain what they are entitled to and to force legislation that will provide safe places for them to work in and give them workable hours.

"No other association shows such justice and humanity as the labor organization. The union man who can do more work because he is the physical superior of another union man is willing that his weaker brother receive the same wages and hours of labor as himself in order that the weaker man's family may enjoy the comforts enjoyed by the family of the stronger man. There is no finer spirit in the world than that. I want to come out boldly and say I not only justify organization by working men and women, but that it is absolutely necessary for them in order that they may be protected in their rights and liberties." The mayor's speech was enthusiastically received.

F. W. Cotterill talked for a few minutes, during which he gave the following definition of trade unions:

"The term 'national trade union' sig-

nifies any association of working people having two or more branches in the states or territories of the United States for the purpose of aiding its members to become more skillful and efficient workers, the promotion of their general intelligence, the elevation of their character, the regulation of their wages and their hours and conditions of labor, the protection of their individual rights in the prosecution of their trade or trades, the raising of funds for the benefit of the sick, disabled, or unemployed members, or the families of deceased members, or for such other object or objects for which working people may lawfully combine, having in view their mutual protection or benefit. No definition less complete than that is sufficient fully to indicate the complex character of the trade union, since the trade union has always been an insurance association and a social and educational club, as well as a 'continuous association of wage earners for the purpose of maintaining or improving the condition of their employment.'"

Short addresses were made by J. W. Tapp, Frank Rust, who built the Labor Temple, and J. W. Schader.

Other features of the program were a piano and violin duet by Master Johnnie Boardman and Miss Gertrude Sommers. Miss Sommers also played a piano solo.

The following composed the reception committee: Mrs. Grace Damm, Miss Winnie Rust, F. W. Cotterill, J. W. Tapps, E. F. Luther and R. L. Nicar. Refreshments and dancing concluded the evening.

## TO ALL UNION MEN AND THEIR FRIENDS.

The Suspender Makers Union of this city begs leave to bring before your kind attention the fact that it has been in existence, after countless days of toil and persecution for the organizers, for a few years past, having been all the time a local of the American Federation of Labor. The gain for the workman from the union has been really encouraging. Better positions have been secured, and the trade has in a large measure been ridden, of sweatshop production. Above all several of the most conspicuous manufacturers adopted the label.

This being the case, we, the members of the Suspender Makers Union, entreat our fellow workers to see to it that their suspenders bear the Union Label. In so doing, they will give us their moral support, and cheer us up to struggle on and on for better conditions of work and against the pestilent sweating system.

The Manufacturers adopted the label because the Suspender Makers Union persuaded them that there would be a great demand for it on the part of the working people. And it is the duty of our fellow workers to keep the demand ever growing.

In so doing, you will not only render brotherly service to us alone, but also to all workers of all trades, for promoting the cause of the label in one particular industry, necessarily creates a demand for labelled, that is, strictly Union goods, in all the industries as well, and it is the idea of solidarity, the union habit, that we would most of all seek to cultivate in the minds of the masses.

Hoping that you will grant our request, we remain,

With brotherly feeling,  
THE SUSPENDER MAKERS UNION,  
Local 9560, A. F. of L.

## NEWS BULLETIN OF NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR PEOPLE'S RULE.

### MACHINE RULE IS DOOMED.

March 14th the House of Representatives in Maine unanimously passed a bill submitting to the people of the state a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum. During the same month a vote in the Delaware House of Representatives for an initiative and referendum system for the city of Wilmington was unanimous. In Oklahoma the vote in the constitutional convention for the initiative and referendum was practically unanimous. It would seem that there is no withstanding the arguments. Therefore every state in the union is sure to install this direct-vote system, and it is only a question of time when it will be established nationally. Already twenty states have adopted the system or the movement is far along, while nationally 109 members of the next House are pledged—74 Democrats and 35 Republicans. Is it at all unlikely that next year's campaign will result in a majority vote in both of the national houses and the approval of the President?

Machine rule is doomed. Only yesterday it defiantly ruled us, today it is practically an outcast. In the long run Truth always wins. The people's cause is secure.

When the time for each particular reform is ripe it sweeps the country like a prairie fire. It was so with the movement for the secret ballot, today it is the movement for direct-voting on public questions and direct nominations.

### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

An editorial in the *Wall Street Journal* of March 18th, says: "If progress in favor of the initiative and referendum in representative government advances in the next few years as it has in the last few, it will not be long before the people will send their representatives to the state legislatures and to Congress with a definite program of convictions to enact into laws for the subsequent decision of the voters. It is true that the referendum idea may be carried to foolish extremes, but within due limits it has great value."

"There are undoubted signs that machine rule must give place to more or less direct control by popular vote. More than twenty states have taken action upon these methods of legislative reform. In a few of the newer states they are already in operation, but there, as elsewhere, they forecast a more complete control by the people, in determining what laws shall be presented for consideration, and that only such laws shall go into effect as have been accepted by the direct vote of the people."

"The restoration of the rule of the majority in politics coincides with what is taking place in the financial world. The two tendencies seem to be part of a parallel awakening to power. With increasing publicity questions of policy can no longer be confined to a star-chamber session of a few interested people, but must be open to the consideration of all who are directly concerned. The initiative and the referendum in financial management have possibilities in the direction of broadening the confidence and strengthening the credit of business which the older system of boards of directors have never realized."

### DIRECT ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Sixteen states now elect their senators by direct vote of the people. These states are Oregon, Wisconsin, Illinois, North Dakota, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Oklahoma. All the other states are considering the subject, with a well defined movement in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Maryland.

### MISSOURI'S SYSTEM FOR POPULAR ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Missouri is the sixteenth state to provide for the popular election of her United States Senators. The act of the Legislature is short and to the point. It is as follows:

Section 1. At each general election held in the state of Missouri, at which a legislature is chosen, whose duty it shall be to elect a United States senator, according to the laws and Constitution of the State, the names of the candidates of each political party for said office of United States Senator shall be placed upon the ballots of the political party to which the candidate belongs, of the several political parties, and to be voted upon at said general election.

Sec. 2. At least sixty (60) days prior to said general election each person desiring to be a candidate for the office of United States senator shall file with the secretary of state his application, stating his full name, residence and postoffice address, also the political party to which he belongs, and upon whose ticket he wishes his name entered as a candidate.

Sec. 3. The secretary of state shall, at least thirty (30) days prior to the general election, make out separate lists of the candidates for each ticket and arrange in alphabetical order in relation to the surname, and certify a true copy of each

ticket to each county clerk in the state, and to the proper officer in the city of St. Louis.

Sec. 4. The county clerks and the proper officer in the city of St. Louis shall have these names printed upon the official ballots to be voted at such general election. The names shall be printed in the order as arranged by the secretary of state, and the list of each party's candidates shall be placed only upon the ticket of that particular party. The names shall be placed as aforesaid under the heading "Candidates for United States Senator," and shall be placed immediately following the caption or heading of the ticket. Immediately underneath the heading, "Candidates for United States Senator" shall be printed in small type, and in parenthesis the following instructions to voters: "Draw a line through all the names you do not wish to vote for." The voter may scratch out all the names of candidates for the United States senator on one ticket and vote for some person not on any ticket, by writing said name underneath those scratched out, and said vote shall be counted for the person thus voted for; but no voter can vote on one ticket for any candidate for United States senator whose name officially appears on any other ticket.

Sec. 5. The vote for United States senator shall be counted, recorded and certified to the same as the vote for all other officers.

Sec. 6. The person found to have the largest number of votes, upon the ticket that shall have a majority on joint ballot in the joint assembly of the state legislature, at the session held next after said election, *shall be declared to be the caucus nominee of said political party, and all members of said party in the legislature shall vote for said person.* Likewise the caucus nominees of the other political parties shall be the persons receiving the highest number of votes upon their respective tickets.

March 19th the Pennsylvania House of Representatives passed the bill for popular election of United States senators, the vote being practically unanimous—146 to 15. "The State Senators," says the Philadelphia North American "regard the bill with much favor and it is expected to go through without a hitch."

Pennsylvania will be the seventeenth state to adopt the system, and the first among the eastern states.

#### INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Following are the provisions of the constitutional amendment passed by the North Dakota Legislature. It is the Oregon system plus an improvement, namely, each measure proposed by initiative petition is first referred to the Legislature. This is for public hearings, debate and the

framing of a competing measure should the Legislature so desire. This system is approved by the leading worker in Oregon, Hon. W. S. U'Ren, secretary of the Oregon People's Power League, and by Hon. George H. Shibley, president of the National Federation for People's Rule. The system is in use in South Dakota and throughout Switzerland, and is adopted not only by the North Dakota Legislature but by the Ohio Senate and the lower houses in the states of Washington and Maine.

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

For an amendment to the constitution providing for the initiative and referendum.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate Concurring:

That the following amendment to the constitution providing for the initiative and referendum shall be referred to the next legislature assembly, and with the approval of said legislative assembly be submitted to the qualified electors for adoption or rejection.

Section 25 of article II of the constitution of the state of North Dakota shall be and hereby is amended to read as follows:

Section 25. The legislative authority of the state of North Dakota shall be vested in a legislative assembly consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve powers, at their own option, to approve or reject at the polls, any act, item, section or part of any act or measure passed by the legislative assembly. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative and not more than eight per cent of the legal voters shall be required to propose any measure by initiative petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed, but the same constitutional amendment shall not be proposed oftener than once in ten years. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state not less than thirty days before any regular session of the legislative assembly and he shall transmit the same to the legislative assembly as soon as it convenes. Such initiative measure shall take precedence over all measures in the legislative assembly except appropriation bills, and shall be either enacted or rejected without change or amendment by the legislative assembly within forty days. If any such initiative measure shall be enacted by the legislative assembly it shall be subject to referendum petition or it may be referred by the legislative assembly to the people for approval or rejection. If it is rejected

or no action is taken upon it by the legislative assembly within said forty days, the secretary of state shall submit it to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing regular general election.

The legislative assembly may reject any measure so proposed by initiative petition and propose a different one to accomplish the same purpose, and in any such event both measures shall be submitted by the secretary of state to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing regular election. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the next ensuing election shall be approved by a majority of the votes severally cast for and against the same, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become valid and the other shall thereby be rejected.

The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety), as to any measure or any parts, items, or sections of any measure passed by the legislative assembly either by a petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters, or by the legislative assembly if a majority of the members elected vote therefor. When it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety that a law shall become effective without delay, such necessity and the facts creating the same shall be stated in one section of the bill, and if upon aye and no vote in each house two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall vote on a separate roll call in favor of the said law going into instant operation for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, such law shall become operative upon approval of the governor.

The filing of referendum petition against one or more items, sections or parts of an act shall only delay the remainder of that act from becoming operative. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the legislative assembly shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legisla-

tive assembly which passed the measure on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be had at biennial regular general elections, except as provision may by law for a special election or elections. Any constitutional amendment or other measure referred to the people shall take effect when it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon and not otherwise and shall be in force from the date of the official declaration of the vote. The enacting clause of all initiative bills shall be "Be it enacted by the people of the state of North Dakota." This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the legislative assembly of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for justices of the supreme court at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition for the initiative or for the referendum shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted. Petitions and orders for the initiative and for the referendum shall be filed with the secretary of state, and in substituting the same to the people he and all other officers shall be guided by the general laws and the act submitting this amendment until legislation shall be especially provided therefor. This amendment shall be self executing, but legislation may be enacted especially to facilitate its operation.

The need for a change from the machine-rule system of government is stated in the following words by the San Francisco Star: "The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday and we humbly and heartily thank God for the riddance. The majority in both houses were simply the unliveried lackeys of the Railroad, and Mr. Harriman's sub-bosses walked among these creatures with the mein and words of undisputed masters. It was the most greedy, shameless and disgraceful collection of corporate hirlings that ever assembled to make laws for a great commonwealth."

## FOOLING THE POOR.

Labor journals ought not to print advertisements of quack doctors. These papers have a responsibility for their readers' good more direct and heavy than the publication which is almost entirely a commercial enterprise. They are supposed to furnish light and guidance for the unions of which they are the organs; and the members of those unions have faith and confidence in their official exponents. The "American Federationist" knows better than to tell its readers to buy Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; the "Journal of the Brotherhood of Locomo-

tive Engineers" should not advertise a "Sure Cure for Sore Eyes" and a fraudulent blood-poison cure; the "United Labor Journal" of New Orleans must forfeit its claim to deal in good faith with its clientele if it continues to proclaim the virtues of "sure cures" for cancer and consumption. Any man with intelligence enough to run a newspaper knows that these things are humbugs and frauds; to advertise them is ground for the belief that the editors do not in good faith run the union organs for the good of the members. To be sure, such papers, as a rule, are none

too prosperous. One does not feel like judging their editors as harshly as he would the wealthy Mr. Hearst, or the wealthy Mr. Pulitzer, who both print many more quack and patent medicine advertisements, and worse ones. This,

nevertheless, is a subject which members of labor unions, who are the last authority on the union organs, might well take up for thorough and official discussion with their editors.—Collier's Weekly.

## TRADES UNION IDEALS.

### What One Labor Organization Has Done For Its Members— Dues a Good Investment.

Sometimes one hears the question asked, "What have trades unions done?" By people outside, trades unions are regarded as simply "striking machines" and their agents and officers as buzzards preying on the "poor workingmen," who are told that they would be much better off without unions, that the unions are merely instruments for the exaltation of mediocre men, and that good workmen are foolish to belong to an organization which prevents their rising in their trade. Those arguments were heard more frequently twenty-five years ago than they are today, when trades unions are stronger than they ever were and when their ideals are better understood. Years hence, when the history of these times is written, the place of the labor union will be found to be high in the roster of agencies for the development of civilization.

"What have the labor unions done?" It would be to tell the history of the people of Great Britain and the United States for the last century. It would be to tell the struggle against tremendous odds, of sacrifice, of loss, of starvation, of death. It would be to repeat the stories of all movements for the uplift of mankind, either as classes or as nations. To tell of what one union has done within a year and in a measure how it has done it is to tell of what other unions are doing, although in a different way.

The Pattern Makers' League of North America, and more particularly District A, which covers the eastern and some of the middle states from Maine to Virginia, is a sample union.

James L. Gernon, president of the district and vice-president of the national league, in a recent report said:

"I personally believe that strikes are unnecessary so far as we are concerned, provided, of course, we exert our energies in our own behalf with a fair share of the intelligence we are expected to use in our labor as craftsmen. All we have accomplished has been without strikes. Our strength lies in the fact that we will not strike unless it is forced on us by the manufacturers. We have a better plan."

The better plan to which Mr. Gernon refers when an employer refuses to raise wages is simply to find employment in

other places for the members of the organization—and there is always a demand for good men—where they are assured of better wages. All new men employed by a manufacturer must be paid whatever wages the union has decided upon as the market value of the men's labor. The union claims that labor is a commodity, just as steel, iron, wood and coal are commodities. The seller, and not the buyer, of that commodity (labor) shall fix the price, just as the sellers of coal, steel, iron and wood fix the prices of those commodities. If the manufacturer does not want to purchase labor at the price fixed, then he has to do without. The labor goes to the man who will pay.

"The greatest benefit to the membership is the money that has been put in the pay envelopes of the men," says Mr. Gernon, "and the reduced hours they work. Although this organization pays liberal sick, death and other benefits, there has through its system been over \$202,800 increase in wages paid to the pattern makers in the district during the past year, to say nothing of the reduction of hours. This was accomplished by the expenditure of \$9,300—a pretty good investment."

Mr. Gernon recommended that the dues of the union be made \$1 a week. The members derive their incomes from the business, and he argues that it is worth \$52 a year to protect and improve their condition. With a strong treasury (and this has been the experience of all labor unions) there is less fear of having trouble to maintain their union or of getting better conditions. He further says:

"Under our plan if it is necessary for the organization to ask for an improvement of conditions and it is not conceded, we can withdraw our men from the shop or any shop that may do their work. We can pay the men their wages in full until such time as the firm agrees to comply with our request or the men are employed by other firms. It has not proved successful in the past to pay men while on strike a portion of the wages they would have earned if employed. With our system the men will suffer no financial loss, and they will have no excuse for going back to work before proper conditions are secured."—John T. McKechnie in Brooklyn Eagle.

## JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

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### President Orders Exclusion of All Laborers—Compact With 'Frisco Kept.

American Federationist.

President Roosevelt yesterday (March 14) issued an executive order directing that Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and to come therefrom, be refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States.

This is practically the final chapter, except so far as the question may be taken up in treaty negotiations with Japan, in the issue growing out of the differences with that country over the action of the San Francisco authorities in prohibiting Japanese school children attending the schools set aside for the whites.

Authority to refuse permission to the classes of persons cited by the President to enter the continental territory of the United States is contained in the immigration bill, approved February 20th. It was incorporated in that measure at the request of the President and in fulfillment of a promise he made to Mayor Schmitz and the school board of San Francisco during their negotiations at the White House, if the San Francisco authorities would rescind their action on the school question.

The promise of the President and that of Mayor Schmitz and his associates brought to a close the controversy over the school question, which had given the Washington authorities considerable concern.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ORDER.

The President's order is as follows:

"Whereas by the act entitled 'An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States,' approved February 20, 1907, whenever the President is satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the canal zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States, to the detriment of labor conditions therein, it is made the

duty of the President to refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such country or from such insular possession or from the canal zone.

"And whereas upon sufficient evidence produced before me by the Department of Commerce and Labor, I am satisfied that passports issued by the government of Japan to citizens of that country or Korea, and who are laborers, skilled and unskilled, to go to Mexico, to Canada, and to Hawaii, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders thereof to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein.

"I hereby order that such citizens of Japan or Korea, to-wit: Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii and come therefrom be refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States.

"It is further ordered that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he hereby is, directed to take, through the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, such measures and to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this order into effect.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"The White House, Washington, March 14, 1907."

Coincident with this order, the President has directed a dismissal of the two suits filed in San Francisco at the direction of the Department of Justice, which had in view the testing of the question of the treaty rights of Japanese children to enter the white schools. This step the President had promised to take when the school board rescinded its original act barring Japanese children from the white schools.—*The Post*, Washington, D. C.

# CORRESPONDENCE

## Local Union No. 1.

A few level headed and energetic men of this city are working on a plan to better the conditions of the organized workingmen, and that is to build a Labor Temple, a building for the exclusive use of labor unions, to be owned and maintained by them. This may or may not be a new scheme, but it is a step in the right direction. Organized labor will never receive the respect it deserves so long as it crawls into dark, dirty and obscure corners of the city, as most of our meeting places are, as though it were a persecuted or illegal thing that is afraid of the daylight. The union man who is honest in his convictions and practices does not deserve to be classed with anarchists or regarded as a detriment to the community. The time will come, and that shortly, when the men who work honestly with their hands and brain will be the governing force of the world. Then why should not their headquarters be in clean and respectable places, in halls equal to those of the Free Masons and Odd Fellows. Their cause is just as honorable and beneficial and in many cases their lodges are made up of the same men. It doesn't cost any more to be clean and respectable than to smell like a barrel-house.

No. 1 is still in the ring and very much in evidence. The new officers are attending to business first-rate and results in good attendance and harmony among the members. Brother Manson, our new president, is one of the best, if not the best, chairman No. 1 has had in years. He seems to be in his right sphere.

No. 1 expects to be running under new by-laws in a few weeks.

There seems to be a lull in business in St. Louis at present. Quite a few members are out of employment, but things look good for next summer, in more ways than one; for did I not tell you that we were amending our by-laws and working rules.

With best wishes for the I. B. E. W., I am  
Respectfully yours,  
DAVID A. JONES.

St. Louis, Mo.

## Local Union No. 6.

WHEREAS, Our retiring President, W. S. Rush has served us long and faithfully, having devoted much of his time and energy to the upbuilding of our cause, and now that he is leaving the trade to

enter new fields of labor in the business world; be it

*Resolved*, That we commend him in the highest terms to the fellowship of the craft throughout the world and that we take this method of expressing our sincere thanks for his untiring efforts in our behalf and wish him the success he so richly deserves.

I. B. of E. W. No. 6,

C. E. JACKSON,

GEO. E. RUSSELL,

Secretary. President.

## Local Union No. 20.

Dear Sir and Brother — Enclosed please find copy of resolutions adopted by Local 20, Greater New York, and sent to President Roosevelt, Governor Gooding, United States Congress and would like to have same appear in our journal. Yours, fraternally,

D. A. CHISHOLM, R. S.

WHEREAS, the mine owners of Idaho and Colorado have for years waged relentless war against their employees for the purpose of destroying the organization of the latter, the Western Federation of Miners; and in the course of that warfare the ruling classes ruthlessly trampled under foot all legal and constitutional rights of the working men — arresting them without warrant and imprisoning them in disgraceful "bull pens" without trial; they have deported them by force from their homes and firesides, heaped indignities upon their wives, sisters and daughters, and generally acted with the ferocity of Czar's Cossacks in Russia.

WHEREAS, this reign of terror culminating in the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and other officers of the Western Federation of Miners in the dead of night, their extradition from Denver to Idaho in a special railroad train, and there placed in prison on the trumped-up charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. This secret extradition was ordered by the Governor of Colorado upon requisition of the Governor of Idaho, and was based upon charges trumped up by hired Pinkerton detectives. They bear the imprint of absurdity upon their face; they were concocted as part of a conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood and other true leaders of organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, in these lawless acts the mine owners were aided and supported by the Governors of Idaho and Colorado. And the President and Supreme Court are conniving and discriminating against these

representatives of organized labor in favor of the Mine Owners Association. The Supreme Court of the United States in legalizing the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone has torn to tatters the right of habeas corpus, that bulwark of freedom, as far as the working class is concerned, and places it at the mercy of capitalist conspirators. That the continuous postponement of the trial is another proof that all the alleged accusations against our imprisoned brothers are based on false and perjured evidence. That silence under these circumstances would nerve and steel the hand of criminal capital against organized labor everywhere; therefore, be it,

*Resolved*, by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular meeting assembled, that we renew and express our unqualified belief in the innocence of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and pledge our moral and financial support to our persecuted brothers now in Ada County Jail, Idaho, and that we will rentlessly work to secure for them a fair, impartial and speedy trial; to attain this end we heartily recommend to all labor organizations to provide full information concerning the progress of the cases to the entire community, through public meetings, trade union conferences, and the dissemination of literature setting forth the conspiracy features in the case; and be it further

*Resolved*, that we denounce in terms of unmeasured condemnation the actions of Governor Gooding of Idaho and ex-Governor McDonald of Colorado, for their conspiracy with the Mine Owners' Association and their connection with the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; that we view with alarm the decision of the United States Supreme Court in this case and heartily commend Justice McKenna in his manly dissension therefrom; and be it further

*Resolved*, that we warn the enemies of Organized Labor that the working class will not forever endure that poor men who are trustworthy leaders of Organized Labor are confined in jail and threatened with the gallows, by a mere pretense of observing forms of law, while insurance thieves, trust conspirators and railroad criminals sit in high places of honor, mocking at courts and at laws alike. That the working class of this country will not be fooled by the conspiracy of a vile and venal press, nor by the abject subservience of its alleged representatives in high legislature, judicial and executive offices, and is not willing to see its brothers in Idaho victimized by the foulest conspiracy that ever disgraced American soil.

*Resolved*, that the secretary be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to President Roosevelt, Governor Gooding, United States Congress and to the Press.

Adopted at a meeting of Local 29, I. B. of E. W. W. H. GERON, President.

D. A. CHISHOLM, Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 23.

Local No. 23 of St. Paul is just recovering from the effects of the strike of May, 1906.

So far as telephone employers are concerned, the companies are paying the large sum of \$50 to \$55 per month for first-class linemen, and \$35 to \$40 for other branches of the telephone business, without any allowance for overtime.

Add to the above conditions ten hours on job, is certainly very nice, indeed, and we trust that any brothers who wish to enjoy working along side of strike-breakers and scabs in the North Star State would come this way.

Please insert the following in the April edition:

All cities west of St. Paul, Minn.: Be careful and not accept men making application coming from St. Paul without cards for they are usually strike-breakers or rats and are now seeking affiliation with the brotherhood. This applies especially to the Pacific States. I am, fraternally,  
C. F. REINHART.

#### Local Union No. 31.

Having been elected press secretary of Local 31 I will try and let the brotherhood at large know that we are still doing business and are in fine shape. Work here for linemen is slack at the present time but will pick up in the near future. Inside wiremen finds plenty to do. I would advise all workers when coming to Duluth not to forget any thing. See that your due book has the proper stamps on it, also that your traveling card is in your pocket. If you don't, you are liable to have to wait till you get it.

We have two of the best central bodies in Duluth that there is in the northwest. We don't except any. One of our members, Bro. W. I. Hunt, was elected president of the Federated Trades' Assembly. Bro. Hunt is also secretary of the Building Trades' Alliance. We expect a busy spring here as our new scale will mean a little more than last year. Our meetings have a larger attendance now than in the past, as the brothers are beginning to wake up and realize the fact that our union is just what we make it, and it is our duty as members to put our shoulders to the wheel and help to make it a success; but you can not expect to do so if you stay away from meetings and tell some brother to take your dues up and bring you down a WORKER. Don't stay away from meetings for fear you will be appointed on some committee. It is your duty to help. Don't try to put all the work on three or four brothers, just because they realize the benefits derived from the union and are willing to work.

Well, I will ring off for this time, trusting this will escape the eye of the editor



and get in the WORKER. With best wishes to the brotherhood at large, I remain, fraternally yours,

FRANK FISHER,  
Duluth, Minn.

#### Local Union No. 34.

I will write a few lines to let our brothers know that Peoria union 34 is not out of existence. Thirty-four has nearly doubled her membership in the last three months and things look brighter than they did some time ago. Work is not very plentiful here at the present time, but everybody is working.

We will have our annual ball on the 15th of April; everybody invited to attend.

Well, the Central Union Telephone has been taken off the unfair list here. We have card men now on every job in town. They have organized a building trades council here and the inside men are all falling in line and our goat is butting in pretty often now.

Well, as the fuse has blowed, I will close. More next time.

U. G. ELLIS.

Too much credit can not be given our hustling organizing committee, especially brothers Palmer and Patton, for their efforts in restoring Peoria to her position as a leading union city in the electrical business. The inside men are making great progress since forfeiting the charter of 302 and consolidating with us. We have organized a building trades council through the efforts of the Grand International President Coughlin, a member of No. 1, and many benefits are awaiting us for the coming season. With best wishes for the I. B. E. W., we are,

L. U. No. 34.

#### Local Union No. 37.

I have been asked to write to the WORKER this month in regard to Bro. Lee Woodward, card No. 24951, initiated by Local 137, Albany, N. Y. He jumped a board bill in New Britain. Brother T. Willett went good for him to a poor widow on the strength of his good card. Now, brothers, we have got to put a stop to this some way, if those fellows are going to use the good name of the I. B. of E. W. for this kind of dirty work. It is up to the I. B. of E. W. to stop it and do all they can to make an example of such people. How can we expect to build up an honest organization if we let those fellows go on. This man was working and had no excuse. We got the new traveling card to head such beats off. His card expires March 31, 1907. Hoping this will help to stop this kind of work in future. Hold this man's card and notify Local 37.

D. M. MURPHY,  
Hartford, Conn.

#### Local Union No. 38.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At a meeting held on the evening of March 26, it has been decided to pull all men out of shops unless our agreements as presented and endorsed by G. P. McNulty are complied with and agreed to by April 1st.

We notify you so that you will take all necessary precautions, and advise all men to stay away from Cleveland. Will keep you posted in the future.

Very fraternally yours,

A. A. McDONALD.

JOHN AUBRECH, President.

#### Local Union No. 39.

Our annual ball was the usual success, held on Feb. 22d, due to the untiring efforts of our able committee and floor directors. Everyone enjoyed the comforts and pleasures of this happy occasion to the greatest degree, and old 39, as usual, is as a result stronger socially as well as stronger by a nice sum, financially. Already we are planning to set a date for our annual picnic, an event our friends all look forward to with great pleasure. No expense will be spared to make this eclipse all previous records, held by us as entertainers, as the best prizes possible will be offered in the contest.

The usual dull period at this time of the year, previous to our Spring boom, has struck us with the result that a few of our members are idle. But with the re-opening of the traction war by the 3-fer and the con-con and the construction operations of the other companies we expect a busy summer. I don't want to miss this opportunity to say that if the general foreman of the Bell company don't change his tactics that the same old spirit of 39 will be displayed against that company in a legislative way as it has against those who have sought to crush her. Much better will he be appreciated as the man of May 1, 1900 than the tool of May 1, 1907. Does his (?) company forget the seven-days-strike expense, for principle at that time? And does he—the other big Scott? At the con-con is to be he recorded here for future reference, and if his tactics don't change we will arrange for a ticket at the soup-house for him. When we get through with him and his con. For he'll surely look for a job outside of the electrical business.

We have purchased another \$100 worth of stock in The Labor Lyceum and have organized a strong baseball team and are entering the City league. Of course the pennant for 1907 will hang in 39's hall for we have outgrown the leagues we have affiliated with in the past.

Our sick list is still quite large owing to the prevalence of the la grippe and several accidents. We have a committee on insurance and intend to raise our benefits as soon as a favorable report is made.

The rumor has been circulated that the

Missouri and Kansas, also the Philadelphia Bell was settled. We are pleased to learn that such is not the case and hope that success will crown their efforts eventually. Local union 38 will present a new agreement on April 1st, and judging from the fairness of the same, no trouble should be encountered through enforcing it. The details will be written up by their Press Secretary.

Uncle Tom Wheeler of No. 464 has been laid up with the la grippe. Brother P. H. Ryan lost his east exchange and is back with 39 again.

Wishing success to our brotherhood we are, fraternally,  
PRESS SEC'Y.  
March 30, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 45.

Dear Sir—We would like to express our gratitude and thanks to Local 331 for the check they sent to our triplets. We are sure that if the little ones were old enough to understand the kindness in which it was given, they would more fully appreciate your kindness and thank you accordingly. The babies are doing nicely and we are looking forward to the time when the weather will permit them to be out. Will close, with best wishes to Local 331 and all other locals.

CHAS. HANNA AND WIFE,  
Palmyra, N. Y.

#### Local Union No. 48.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well 48 is getting along very nicely. We are having an electrical sign made for our hall, so any one can see that we are in town, also any brother who might come this way will not have any trouble in finding us. We are very sorry to say that our esteemed brother, Neal Adington, called for a traveling card this week and "blowed." We are very sorry to see him leave us, as he was always a willing worker and a "booster" for our local. We wish him success wherever he goes and should any of you meet him, which no doubt some of you will, you will find Brother Adington a strong union man and a "good fellow." We are trying to organize the telephone operators here and think we will succeed. Work in this section is very slack just now. We gave a little informal smoker last Friday night in honor of some candidates who hold union cards. They came up and delivered some speeches. If you get a chance to vote for a union man, vote for him as that is a good way to hold up unionism. The floaters are beginning to come through here now going west. It looks natural to see a lineman coming to a town with his visible means of support, belt and safety, and his sky hooks all rolled up. Some of them it seems can't keep from floating when they see the green grass in the

spring. Wishing them all success on their journeys, I am yours fraternally,

T. O. DRUMMOND.

Shawnee, Okla., March 28, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 54.

Work in and around Columbus, O., has been very dull for the last month and as a consequence local 54 will have very little news to speak of for this issue.

The members are more than pleased with the information that we are to get an organizer here in the near future, as they well know if there is any place in the land where there is need of such an official we can assure you it is right here, and it is earnestly hoped that the brothers will endeavor to render him all the assistance possible, that the results may be the best.

I wish to ask the brothers through the WORKER to kindly read the article in the February issue on "Sinews of War," also the clause in the letter from No. 151 on "the agreement with employers and the results." In my estimation these articles are worthy of our sincerest consideration.

Work here is at a standstill and several of the brothers have left Columbus on that account, but it is hoped things will open up soon.

As there is nothing further of any interest, we will close.

Yours truly,  
G. C. ASHBAUGH.

Columbus, Ohio.

#### Local Union No. 61.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

In contradiction of the numerous pamphlets which flood the eastern states portraying the life of the western working man as equal to the life of an oriental potentate, I desire in particular to place before the unsuspecting I. B. E. W. member some of the numerous advantages as I and my fellow unionists see them, although I fear there is something dissimilar in our views and those circulated by the merchants and manufacturers association.

First and foremost mentioned is the ideal climate, which unfortunately for many of our good brothers in all trades when taken no matter how plentifully has no tendency to fill a void.

The next most appealing feature touched upon in the pamphlet is the socialistic plane of the labor conditions presumably as they exist here, although we cannot recommend them to anybody else but the captains of finance which compose the rank and file of Organized Labor. Parry's conception of the God given right decidedly prevails here, with the exception, that the major portion of the Los Angeles population have his ideas in a more magnified form.

One of the unusual sights which strangely is not touched upon in the pam-

phlet, and (which to the uninitiated looks like a war ship cleared for action), but in reality is but the peaceful sanctum of a city editor's office is located at the corner of 1st and Broadway.

This modern arsenal although known in Los Angeles vernacular as the Times-News Offices, is the spot where the Crosser of the Rubicon holds sway, and it is from there that he launches forth his tirades against the labor unions, but he has thus far refrained from condemning the actions of the Electrical Workers owing to the fact that they have never had the audacity to thoroughly organize or ask for more money.

This information we expect will cause a great influx of aspiring Electrical Workers who have not finished the particular course that they have started in your eastern evening schools and by which they eventually expect to revolutionize the mechanical world by their coming title of Electrical Engineers and the field is certainly good for them here as we are the proud possessors of several has been union men occupying positions with the Telephone Companies who without any suggestions from their employers, consider it their duty to not only instill the God given right but also to offer the conditions attending this esthetic system, plus the munificent salary attached which is \$2.00 and \$2.25 per day for the honor of wearing the usual paraphernalia of a lineman, this vocation being considered the first rung in the ladder of fame with the top one E. E.

The inside telephone wiremen shuns the Labor Temple in a similar way to which a timid person would a case of small pox fearing that the paid Judas will carry to his employer the news that a sight of the edifice to Labor has turned his thoughts into the channels of intelligence.

The inside electrical wireman is from the contractors point of view an ideal workman, and upon this subject we can both agree, as viewed with the highest grade microscopical lenses, we have failed to find any atom which would denote that he is not thoroughly prepared to take whatever the benevolent contractor is willing in his mercy to give him.

Trusting this unbiased description will further recommend Los Angeles to the artisan contemplating making his permanent headquarters here, I am,

Fraternally yours,  
H. W. of No. 61.

#### Local Union No. 65.

No. 65 is still very much alive and doing business at the same old stand every Friday evening.

Bro. Seidler handles the big stick with Jimtown Jim Brown in the rear end of the hall, while Frank McQuilland takes notes of the proceedings.

Our wage scale, which was to take effect the first of the year, did not seem to meet with the approval of the company's way of thinking, so all of the linemen were called out. After being out for two days it was agreed to arbitrate, and was finally settled on the 30th of January, the raise dating back to the first of the month.

The telephone operators of the Rocky Mountain Bell Co. went out on February 13th, and of course our boys were called out too. The differences were adjusted on the 16th, resulting in the operators getting a reduction in hours and a raise in wages. Not so bad after all.

Enough of troubles for this time, so I will tell you of the good times we have been having. Our second annual ball came off on the 17th of January, and, boys, the hall was illuminated so that the homeliest woman you would meet on the street would look like a damsel of 18 in the hall. The only trouble we had was the hall was too small to accommodate the crowd. And our smoker given this month was the best ever given here, not in drinks, but in good cheer, high spirits and true unionism. Same trouble here, too—a small hall. Not really small, either, but it was too small in accordance with the crowd in attendance. In the future No. 65 will turn a deaf ear to all "pikers" who can not show the green goods, so look to your colors when you start this way. Wishing the brotherhood much success.

I remain, your brother,  
ESAU.

If any brother can give any information as to the deceased brother, Geo. A. Weiser, initiated in San José. Family at last accounts were in Minneapolis. Please communicate with Bro. Frank McQuilland, Butte, Montana.

#### Local Union No. 67.

Notice, the Central Union Telephone Co. has been placed on the unfair list by Local 67. We have found it impossible to get them to sign agreements, or pay the scale of wages, and when they laid off the only union man they had, we thought it time to act. They have taken out about 300 phones in the last three weeks and there will be still more come out. Please publish this in next WORKER and asking all union men to stay clear of Quincy for the present.

FRED KROELLER, P. S.

Quincy, Ill.

#### Local Union No. 73.

As every craft in the building trades of Spokane, Wash., (the insidemen, wiremen of the I. B. of E. W. included), are asking for an increase of wages on April and May 1st, and as there always is a possibility of trouble at such times, we take this means of notifying your local and all members of the brotherhood to have all insidemen

stay away from Spokane. Should there be any of your members who wish to come here have them send their addresses to our secretary, box 635, and after our wage question is settled, the prospects are that we will need a number of good men. We will then advise all wishing to come here of conditions and the outcome of our scale. On or about May 1, 1906, this local went on strike against the Washington Water Power Co., taking out 65 brothers. This strike is still on and we have not lost a single man. The Home Telephone Co. is also unfair to the brotherhood all over the northwest. The brothers will please keep these companies in mind. Nevertheless good linemen have been in demand and a good lineman can always get on with fair people here. Phone men \$3.50, 8-hours; power men \$4.00, 9-hours. The only conditions are that he must have a card with him and be able to do the work.

We have this one more request to make of your local, that your secretary read this notice before your local for at least three meetings.

With best wishes to your local and the brotherhood, we are,

Fraternally,  
H. F. SHORTLEY, P. S.

#### Local Union No. 79.

Again being in the saddle as press secretary I will endeavor to inform the traveling sons of No. 79 what is doing in Syracuse, a city in which is located Syracuse university and has as its steering gear Chancellor Day, who in a recent speech, at Brooklyn, made the assertion that the working class of people are over-paid and that the corporations (known as the trusts) should organize and reinforce themselves so as to keep the working people from organizing into unions.

That assertion was made before an audience composed of wealthy trusts and corporation magnates, and was made for the sole purpose of showing that he was antagonistic to the working class of people, and by so doing, the university would be in line for some of that tainted money which is being handed out so freely. As yet I have not heard of the university receiving any.

Now brothers, if these trust magnates can be successful by organizing, which it seems they are, why can't we do the same thing and receive only what we earn by hard work.

Work in Syracuse and vicinity is very quiet at present, the Bell having laid off nearly seventy-five linemen in Syracuse within the last three weeks and it begins to look as though the era of prosperity we have been having the past three years is at an end, for at least a while. The rumored consolidation of the Bell and Independent Telephone companies may be a fact and if so another independent is probable as the Bell company has advanced telephone rates.

To show that No. 79 is always trying to keep up to date and that we are not antiquated we have established a local death benefit fund of \$100, to be paid out of the local treasury. In order to create this fund we have increased our dues from 80 cents to \$1 per month. I believe this to be a good system and should be adopted by all locals as in many cases the \$109 received from the Grand Officers is insufficient to meet the expense. As this has been adopted by our local but not yet sanctioned by the Grand Officers, I will, through the Worker, notify the traveling brothers of No. 79 when it will take effect.

Mr. J. W. Hilliman has resigned as Financial Secretary and Wm. H. Clission, 245 Tennyson ave., elected.

With every success to the I. B. E. W. I am, fraternally,  
405 N. Clinton St. L. MERNES, Press Sec'y.

#### Local Union No. 83.

That Local No. 83 of Milwaukee, Wis., is still in the ring was thoroughly demonstrated at their ball on the evening of Washington's birthday, February 22, 1907. We had a rousing time and packed the hall. The electrical decorations were such as Milwaukee has not seen in many days.

Local 83 is doing great stunts in organization, having now close to the 300 mark in membership and a few dollars in its treasury.

JOHN J. LUESK,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 83.

I wish to string a few new lines which will reach the WORKER in time to be published in next journal. At our last meeting we initiated fifteen new members and our membership now numbers 360 in good standing. Local No. 83 has a good sum in its treasury and is progressing.

Bro. E. Rutherford is a candidate to the District Council.

Our annual dance was held February 22d at Turner's Hall, and was a grand success. We have a committee out for a basket picnic June 21, 1907, which we hope all members and friends will enjoy. Members are requested to keep away from Milwaukee, for there is nothing doing at the present time. I will announce in the WORKER as soon as the Independent Telephone Co., opens up. The Chicago-Milwaukee Electric line has started to set poles on the south side, but they will not string any wires for some time.

JOHN J. LUECK, P. S.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

#### Local Union No. 89.

Just want to send in a few lines to let the boys know old 89 is still in the ring.

At our last meeting the subject of having a debating society among the boys in our local was discussed. After each meeting we will have short talks from all of the boys, which I think will be of great

bénéfit to us. Our Superintendent, Mr. F. J. Davis, has promised to give us a nice little talk. I tell you things are beginning to liven up in old 83 and I wish our grand secretary could come down and be with us. I assure you we would give him a good time. At our last meeting we received one application for membership. A committee was appointed and I truly hope report will be favorable. Believe we have one or two more new men in view. I tell you the time is fast coming when old 89 will emerge from the infant class. Our vice-president was quite ill some few days ago but am glad to say he is out at work again. Brothers McCleod and Hucks were ill but are out to their usual post of duty at the present writing.

The WORKER of this month had some very good reading for all of the boys. Hope they have all read it through.

The cool weather here has brought on a lot of la grippe and pneumonia. Seems as though February is going to be the most severe month of the Winter. Well, as I am a little short of news items, that would interest the boys hope they will not reach the waste basket. Will close with best wishes to all locals and The WORKER. Let us make this a successful year for the I. B. of E. W.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. TURNER.

#### Local Union No. 101.

I was ordered to write to you and let you know that another one of our members went wrong. His name is John Keenan. He worked for the telephone company last year and also for the light company and then went to Pittsburg. He came back and went to work for the light company until he was laid off before Christmas. He was charged with having been employed by the Secret Service Detective Agency. He worked for them against the beer bottlers' union and was put on a wagon as a helper. He was with five different men in that many days and they were all fired and then their union sent a committee to the employer to find out what was the trouble. He told them the trouble and that it was Mr. Jack Keenan that brought the report to him. The local suspected him for a long time of being N. G. He was ordered to appear before the local as there were charges against him, but he did not show up and they ordered his name in the WORKER as a N. G. man. Well, I guess that is about all.

Fraternally,

WM. MONAHAN, R. S.

1449 Pendleton St., Cincinnati, O.

#### Local Union No. 109.

As it is time to take up my pencil I will scratch a line to the WORKER, and as this is the third one I have written since my election as press secretary, and as none of them have been published this one will

be short, but I bet it will reach the press in time.

The boys here are all working who carry the little paid-up ticket. There is only one company doing much work here at present, and that is J. G. White Co., and they have all the men they can handle. At least they say so. They claim they are not going to do much work this season on account of the present price of copper.

The boys have a new wage scale up before them and contracts for the coming year. The committee has visited them a number of times but so far have failed to reach an agreement, so don't stray this way brother until further notice as there is trouble in sight. Yours fraternally,

J. TYRREL, Press Secretary.

Davenport, Ia.

#### Local Union No. 109.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Again I am knocking at the doors of the editorial room for admission into the WORKER for Local No. 109, and I expect to keep knocking louder and louder until I get admitted. No. 109 is not quite so sleepy as they were, we have some pretty good meetings now, the jobs are all card jobs but the Bell Telephone. They have their usual number of imported scabs.

There is some work going on here with the Light Company, but there are a great many floaters passing this way, some stop and work for a grub stake and others take what grub they can get on our meal ticket and get out of town, but he will have to always show a paid up ticket before he can eat here.

We have big Joe Stafford here. He is getting to be a home guard—two months now on the job, but he is a good old wagon, 55 years old, has belonged to the I. B. E. W. since its first beginning. I think he deserves a paid up policy for death benefit.

Bro. Mike Monan stayed a couple of days with us but I guess the work on the bridge didn't look good to him and Bro. Brundage came in from Chicago and went to work also and Bro. Cooley quit taking change on the street cars and is working with us. The brothers will both pay up their back per capita. I guess also three or four more I know of are willing to help the cause along by paying up their back dues and get the goods.

Hoping this will be published, I will try and make it stronger next month.

Yours for Unionism,

N. TYRREL,

Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 114.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The month of February has been a noticeable one in telephone circles. During the latter part of January the company served notice on its operators, that on the

first of February they intended putting in force a new schedule of hours and wages. The operators have been working on what has been known as a five-hour high pressure day. Each girl having an average of about 250 calls per hour to attend to. They worked the five hours straight and were done with it for the rest of the day. The new schedule called for eight hours per day and they supposed at the same high pressure as nothing was told them to the contrary. This amounted to about 78 hours more per month. The wages had been \$18 per month for beginners to \$25 per month for experts of three years or longer. The company proposed to increase the wages, \$2 per month for beginners and graduating to a maximum of \$5 per month for the highest.

The operators did not feel like accepting these new terms, and the company proving obdurate, appealed to the mayor, who realizing that a strike was imminent, which would probably cause great public inconvenience, endeavored to smooth matters, but without success. He then communicated with the government at Ottawa, and the minister of labor promptly sent the deputy minister of labor, Mr. King, to Toronto to try and effect a settlement. He, along with Mr. Armstrong, representing the Ontario Government, interviewed the Local Manager of the Bell company. I may mention that the Bell company had previous to this refused all offers to arbitrate, also offers of mediation and in fact refused to listen to anything, they intended to run things to suit themselves. While Mr. King and Mr. Armstrong were in the managers office discussing the matter, the day shift just then coming out were presented with two documents which they were required to sign one or other at once. One required them to promise not to go on strike and to accept the company's terms, the other was a resignation to take effect at once. The girls, about one hundred in number, refused to sign and at once came out. Many others hearing of it took off the telephones and walked out. By night nearly three hundred were out, and the succeeding days saw constant accession to their ranks. The company had evidently anticipated some such result, as they at once began bringing girls in from other exchanges, as far as from Montreal, and by this means after the first two days were able to maintain some sort of a service. The operators held a series of mass meetings in the Labor Temple under the leadership of Mr. J. Simpson, Vice President of the Trades and Labor Congress, and Mr. W. Curry, K. C., who took up their cause. In the meantime seeing what the company had done, Mr. King broke off negotiations with the company at once, and communicated with the government at Ottawa. A cabinet meeting was called and a royal commission appointed to take

up the whole question. The whole press and public sympathy was strongly with the operators. The commission at once commenced its sittings in the county court at the city hall, and was in session about ten days. Its finding has not yet been made public. It is safe to say that had the Bell company forseen what was going to happen the strike would never have taken place. All the local officials were compelled to appear in the witness box, also several from the head office, including the general manager. It came out in evidence, that the superintendent had proposed that the two weeks holidays which the girls had been accustomed to receive each year should be taken away, as he thought that at \$18 per month they could afford to pay for their own holidays. Also that any girl wanting holidays even at her own expense should be required to give three months notice of same. The company finally offered to take all operators back on a seven hour day, and at the increased wages, also to reduce the load. The day to be divided as follows, two hours on, half an hour off, then one and a half hour on, then one hour for lunch, then two on, half off, then one and a half on, then done for the day. This the operators thought better than the eight hours straight, and decided to accept, not as a finality, but pending the finding of the commission. If the commission recommends any more favorable terms than these, they will want them. It will probably lead to the government passing a bill regulating the hours of telephone operators.

It has had one important effect, it has given the locals here a chance to get the operators in line and organize them, a chance which they were not slow to grasp. It also has shown the operators what kind of employers the company is, and how little they need expect from them. It has also started the other employees of the company thinking, such as the instrument men. We had representatives from our local address them at their mass meetings, and also succeeded in getting our vice president, J. J. Reid, on the ground, with the result that we have now established The Ladies Auxiliary, I. B. E. W., of Toronto. We have already over 250 members, and only one regular meeting so far held. We hope to have another 100 applications next meeting. We are also trying to get Montreal and other places interested. Now, brothers, all over, why not take up this question, and organize your operators wherever found. If you get the operators, you will get the rest of them, that is proving to be our experience. We already have a considerable number of the instrument men in tow, and expect to land them in the near future. I could write a lot more of this but fear I have already taken up

too much of your valuable space, so will keep the rest to a later issue.

J. S. LIGHTBOUND.

Local Union No. 116.

As it has been many moons since Local 116 has had a letter in our journal and as I was elected press secretary I will try to fill the bill.

Los Angeles is at its dull time now and many of our brothers are out of work, still there is reason to expect some work this summer, but conditions in San Francisco have taken a number of our members, some of whom were our old war horses and standbys.

Brother F. E. Kennedy is working this end of the district as organizer for the Pacific council, and as usual is doing good work among the "nons and exs."

At a recent meeting of 418 in Pasadena, at least one hundred men were present and almost all who were not members placed their applications ere they left the hall.

Our old war horse, Harry M. Scott, is still holding down the treasurer's chair and has the same old Buffalo smile.

We are looking for a visit from our grand president, F. J. McNulty, and trust he can see his way clear to visit this part of his domain this spring, and I can assure him he will find a genuine California welcome when he arrives.

It is with pain that I announce the death of Brother Fred L. Sandefur, at 4:00 a.m. this morning, after an illness of over a year. He was a charter member of No. 6 and has been a hard worker for the I. B. as well as a loving husband and father to the wife and 5-year-old girl that are left to mourn.

If this should catch the eye of Ben D. Beetle, formerly of Cananna, I should like to hear from him. Fraternaly yours,

M. S. CULVER.

Local Union No. 118.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We, the members of Local 118 are going along smoothly, but the boys in the employ of the Dayton Lighting Co. have walked out on account of one Frank Lowery, who scabbed in several different places, and because we refused to work with him the company let fifteen linemen go, and kept the other man. We are out for what we consider our union rights. We ask the sympathy of all Locals in the vicinity of Dayton and earnestly request all brothers, both inside and out, to stay away until further notice in the WORKER.

We expect a speedy adjustment, as all their work is tied up. Three of the inside men went out in sympathy with us. We expect to fight it out—either a union job or nothing. Brothers, stay away for no true I. B. E. W. men will work for a

company that will not recognize the union in any way. With best wishes for the I. B. E. W.,

Fraternaly,

J. B. GABLER,

Financial Secretary.

303 E. 6th street, Dayton, O.

Local Union No. 124.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

When I arrived home yesterday from your town I found a letter advising me of the success No. 124 is making. Sixty-five new members since the first of the year and they expect to initiate 18 more in the near future. They have on their books now about 135 members in good standing.

Too much praise cannot be given Bro. W. M. Hogen, their business agent, for the noble work he has done in and around the city on the Kaw river. Bro. Reid, 1st G. V. P. and Bro. Lou Carson as well as the members of Local No. 218 of Sharon, Pa., will be pleased to learn that the young general who is doing the grand organizing around that section of the country was initiated in that Local Union November 11, 1902, and never missed a meeting through his own fault since that date.

P. J. COUGHLIN.

Local Union No. 136.

Just a few lines from Local 136 to let all the brothers at home and abroad know that we are still doing business at the same old stand, altho it has been some little time since last we were heard from.

I would like to state that following along the lines laid down by the executive board of the A. F. of L. the locals in Birmingham took a part in the political arena at the last municipal primary held in this city on January 27th, wherein the present city electrician, who is in favor of organized labor, was opposed by one who has been fighting organized labor for the past two years, and I am very proud to state that the brother's of both locals in this city responded nobly to the cause, and in paying their poll tax they not only helped to defeat a foe to organized labor, but they also helped to swell the treasury of America's most exalted institution, the public school. I would also state that Local 136 is expecting some little trouble about the first of May, when our present contract will expire, as in our new one we are asking for a higher wage scale based on the prosperous year just closed in the electrical business in this district. We are also asking for an 8 hour day, so I would admonish all contemplating seeking employment in the district to watch the WORKER closely for future developments, as we have a full compliment of men already in the district. I might also state in passing that at the last convention of Southern District Councils 1 and 2, held in this city in January, they were consoli-

dated into one body. Not having the good fortune to be a delegate, I can only pass my views on the minutes as presented to the locals affiliated, and I think there was some very efficient legislation enacted at this meeting, and a very capable body of Officers elected. After winding up the affairs of the convention the delegates were tendered a very enjoyable smoker by the boys of Birmingham, after which they all adjourned to their respective homes stating they were well pleased with their stay in the City. Will also state that Local 136 has in their newly elected officers a very able and efficient set of men who are living strictly to the letter of the laws, and some very fine points on parliamentary law are being thrashed out at each meeting, which lends some spice to the assemble. And is also drawing out crowds to the meetings, which cuts out considerable grumbling by the stay-aways. All visiting brothers who have the goods and can produce on demand will find the glad hand and open heart awaiting them here, and all not so provided just travel on, and get them.

Well as my current is running low and the blue pencil is poised above my head I will have to pull the switch. Wishes all success for our Brotherhood.

Yours Fraternally,

BALDY MILLER.

Box 205 Birmingham, Ala.

#### Local Union No. 144.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I want all the boys to know that the strike is still on and work is not abundant. Nevertheless all the boys keep busy about all the time at one thing or another and we try to help our brother floaters when they happen this way, not knowing of our difficulties.

The Wichita Gas, Light and Power Co. is doing a little building here now, but the old bunch can handle it, as they already have the poles out.

Well, boys, for myself I don't see the end of the strike in sight yet, but we are expecting it daily as the scabs the company has are of the poorest quality and it is getting nearly time to do some work.

I am proud to say we have not had one of our members go over on the company's side yet. Every one of them are the real stuff.

We are going to make an effort to get the inside men in with us but it is a hard proposition as their local went delinquent and their secretary went to Washington and they don't know if he sent the charter in or not, but we are doing our best to stir them up to some kind of action. Let us hope they see it right.

Before I close I would like to say that we ought to feel ashamed to call ourselves union men and then not show enough interest to attend our meetings.

Brothers I would ask you to pick up the March WORKER and count the number of correspondents where the press secretary complains of poor attendance and then see if you can't make some of them cut it out? but make them do it by attending.

I must say that our most worthy president, Bro. E. S. Crippler has devised ways and means whereby our attendance has picked up one-fourth in the last three months, the secret of which is some kind of a contest which will afford some amusement and create an interest. Bro. Crippler has worked hard and others have showed where they were at also and we have one of the most peaceable little locals in the District.

Hoping to hear something more encouraging from other locals next month, I am,

Fraternally,

JACK SHEA,

Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 150.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We are going some since last writing, as we have initiated some fourteen or fifteen new members and have several more night owls that can't come, to obligate. Before, we had to hunt them, now they are hunting us, we have most of the old chronies, all but two I believe, and we are hot after them. We are once more affiliated with our central body, and are trying out a scheme to make 'em come up. Every meeting night we have a drawing, (under good of union, and the men who draws the lucky number gets a due stamp on his book, also we are going to give away chances on an Edison Phonograph on the last meeting night in April, and every meeting night there will be something doing, it certainly looks good to me now and right here I want to say that Bro. Oliver Myers, President of District Council No. 6 is a hustler. He certainly knows how to get 'em. He certainly is the man for the place; more power to him, may his voltage never get low nor his filament burn dull red.

I may say now that No. 150 is on a good sound basis and if every brother will help a little and each do his share we will have one of the best working locals in the state. Our town is on the eve of a good substantial boom and I think this will be a banner year for the brotherhood in this place.

Will now shut down, pull main switch, lift brushes, put on cover and good night.

Fraternally, with best wishes,

S. N. AUGER,

Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 156.

Things are running smoothly here and most of the boys are working. The city has just put in 65 new arc lights. The Southwestern has laid off nearly all line-



men. They are now working foremen and "straws." Street car people are doing considerable new work, but paying only \$2.50 per. This is an "open" job.

Many "floaters" in here this winter! All they need in Ft. Worth is a paid-up card. Old 156 will do the right thing by all good cards. We have here a member from local 84, Atlanta, who has been sick two months. We have seen that he is cared for. Also one of our own members is sick with small pox. Both are improving now.

Am sorry to report the death of one of our members, Brother Lewis Busby, on 23d ult. He got crossed with a 2200 alternating current and was killed instantly. The circuit was supposed to be "dead" at 8 o'clock a. m., but at 10 o'clock a. m. he was killed. Local 156 had a called meeting at 6 p. m. and in a body escorted the remains to the depot, from whence they were shipped to Navasota, Tex., his former home. We also sent a nice floral wreath inscribed I. B. E. W. No 156. Several brothers were working with him, but were unable to reach him in time to save his life and with heavy hearts they lowered his lifeless body to the ground.

We are having good meetings with good attendance and taking in, on an average, one member at each meeting for the past three months.

The Trades Assembly here are going after a labor temple and have out committees to try and bring it to a successful end.

Now, up in Denton, Tex., where I live, everything is quiet. The Western Union Telegraph Company. is now installing an up-town office. They are setting some poles and will string one-half mile of cable.

Altogether we have much reason to rejoice. And with the coming of Spring—the buds, the flowers and sunshine—we all look forward with much hope for the I. B. E. W., as also for the well-being of all members of organized labor.

"OLD CRIP."

Denton, Tex., Feb. 25, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 156.

WHEREAS, Our Almighty Father in His wisdom, which passeth our understanding has seen fit to remove from our midst, our dearly loved friend and brother, Louis J. Busby; and

WHEREAS, Our beloved friend and brother verging into manhood, pursuing with the ardor of youth and the determination of a strong mind that fleeing phantom called fame, with the hope that before age dimmed the eye and palsied the hand he would get out of the valley and reach the crest of the hill, to enjoy a well earned rest, and as the evening of life approached, fall peacefully asleep. In the midst of a loving family circle with

all that makes life pleasant, his untimely death is to be deplored; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Local Union No. 156, I. B. E. W. in session assembled, extend our condolence to the family in this their time of sorrow and suffering, and trust this heavy burden which God, in His infinite wisdom has placed upon them, will be bourne with Christian fortitude, and that they may comfort themselves with the knowledge that the parting is but for a brief period, and the tender ties now broken will be again reunited beyond the grave.

LEE STEPHENS,  
ED. A. SHOTTS,  
GEO. GROTHOUSE,  
Committee.

#### Local Union No. 156.

Local No. 156, Ft. Worth, Texas, desires to call the attention of all members of the I. B. of E. W. to one F. F. Lambkin who carries a card out of local at Atlanta, Ga. He had charge of some of the attractions at one of our summer resorts last year. At the close of the season, he stated that he would go to work in this city and stay, to work again during the following season in summer resorts. He was taken sick and called on Local No. 156 for assistance. This we rendered, although he was two months in arrears with his Local for dues. I also wish to state that he married shortly before he was taken sick. We paid about \$60 for doctor, medicine room rent and board while he was sick. When he recovered he was offered work, but said he expected to leave the city when he received money that was due on March 1, 1907, and voluntarily sent a letter of thanks and a due bill for the money we had paid in taking care of him. He received the money due him a few days since and left the city with a board bill of \$60 unpaid. This bill was allowed at our last meeting, as we felt that we should pay same as we had paid his board during his illness and they naturally supposed we were still paying same. I wish to state that Local No. 156 has paid out over \$1,000 in taking care of members of other locals who were in need, and without a single exception we have no thanks and often the men we helped have been guilty of some petty, despicable trick, and while we still have some of the milk of human kindness left, and expect to take care of any brother who is in need, we have decided to publish in our journal the names of those who fail to deal fairly with us in the future. We also have a more serious charge that we intend to push, and we will appreciate any information as to his whereabouts, and also ask every brother to turn him down, as he is unworthy of help and the sooner we get rid of him the better off we will be.

LEE STEPHENS,  
Recording Secretary Local No. 156.

## Local Union No. 162.

Local 162, according to the Grand Secretary's report, is classed among the most prosperous and we certainly have grounds for hopes of more prosperity in the near future. April 1st the Independent Telephone Co., expects to "break the ice," and they have promised us to use no non-union men. We have a good contract with them, so it is up to 162 to make good, and as long as brother James Martin is business agent I have no doubt whatever that all will be well. Any brother wishing to "blow" this way I would advise him to wait until April to come for there is nothing doing now. Possibly you could get on with the Neb. Tel. Co., but that is only \$2.75 per nine hours. It is supposed to be a store room job, but they have a big tool box that is kept on the works and that is to be considered the store room, so it is pure and simple 9 hours on the works, and an enemy to the union men as city foreman.

With best wishes to the I. B. E. W. always, I will say good bye.

A. W. W.

## Local Union No. 164.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Rip Van Winkle is awake.

He claimed to be a member of Local No. 164 before he went asleep, yet, in his beautiful slumber he had his sleeping eye on No. 164, which he told me all about at our first meeting.

Well, Mr. Editor, I must describe poor old "Rip." In appearance he looked as aged as the original sleeper of twenty years with additional scars inflicted by the vultures of Unionism. I felt sorry for him in his affliction, knowing that were he supported according to the rights and privileges of the I. B. E. W. Charter which hung on the wall, he might not have missed many of the joyous and prosperous days which were accorded a pest of "Farleyites" which have infested our neighborhood during the last thirty-two months.

He was very much surprised when I told him the condition of affairs in and around New York. He was very serious when he asked me about our Grand President; he wondered what he looked like. I explained to him as best I could that I believed that at the present time the Grand President was a very busy man, but (some day in the near future) you may see him.

In looking over the last WORKER he said he noticed that there was trouble on in San Francisco. I told him that two of our brothers, Roggerman and Weirse, were on there but could not tell which side of the fence they were on.

There was an awful noise from the outside which seemed to disturb him very much, he not being used to it. I explained that it was only a majority of the

members of the Local who came to attend the meeting and forgot the place of meeting and were discussing the business which they intended to transact, in a nearby barroom.

On reporting to him the death of Bro. William Wrede, he felt very sorrowful. Words cannot explain our sorrow for his bereaved parents in losing an only and dutiful son.

He looked around the hall but there were very few of the old familiar faces. He asked for them all; some were not in the land of the living,—others have looked for prosperity outside of the Brotherhood—others are still in the fold but just careless—don't come around often. The others were in the meeting at the guns ready to do or die for the I. B. E. W.

Poor old "Rip" said good-night and said he would attend all meetings of which you will hear in your next issue.

Wishing you and the I. B. E. W. success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM P. CLEARY.

## Local Union No. 192.

No doubt the brothers of the craft will be surprised to hear from 192, Memphis, Tenn. We have been dilatory in making a report for some time, but as I was not press secretary, it was not my place to do so. I think the delay was owing to some one not performing his duties as he agreed. Nevertheless, as the brothers have bestowed the honor on me, will say that I accept the office with many thanks for the kindness shown me and that I may prove satisfactory and do justice to the union—that the words that flow from my pen may greet the brothers' ears as they read this and bring progress and success to our grand and glorious union and brothers in this present year.

What I first will mention, and the most important of all, and which I have seen nothing of in our precious WORKER, is the strike. Did you know, brothers, that the operators union had a strike on here with the Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co.? Well, we have one and a good one, too. Some of the true statements and facts in the case are: There are 76 young lady and girl operators who could not possibly come to an agreement with the company and the company would consider nothing. The result is that another strike is on hand, and I will say that 108 men and boys showed their respect and sympathy as a man should do for the southern girls and struck with them, that they may gain their point and just demands. They will not go back to work unless they get their demands, as none of them has shown the white feather so far, and I think that they will not. We will stand true to our brothers and friends and this is the way to show our feelings and sympathies for the operators.

It grieves me to say that three of our men have violated their obligation and gone back to work, thus bringing dishonor and disgrace upon themselves and every letter of their names. By doing so they try to pull down their fellow workman, but in this they will not succeed. I will say that they committed the most dastardly act that man can do, and they are even classed lower than a scab. Their names are Ollie Murry, William Blaine, and John Lyons, better known as Sandy. I must now conclude my piece by saying that I will have a longer letter in the next WORKER and perhaps a piece of poetry.

CHAS. R. MCKAY,  
377 Madison av., Memphis, Tenn.

#### Local Union No. 195.

##### EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

That Local No. 195 wishes to inform the I. B. E. W. at large that one Michel E. Phair, has been granted a traveling card good to May 1, 1907. Card No. 43681, initiated January 9, 1907, by Local No. 195 of Danbury, Conn. And that the above holder of traveling card is a dead beat. On page 17 of the March issue of the WORKER will be found an item in regard to this same brother (if he may be called a brother) that jumped his board bill. He has since paid the board bill and has been granted a traveling card and we are now informed that he has burnt one Daniel King of Naugatuck, Conn., for \$15.90 also a partner of Phairs burnt him for \$6.50. (Birds of a feather will flock together). His friend was not a member of this Local. When he left here with his card he stated that he was going to Baltimore, Md. (so Baltimore look out, they are on their way). It is our desire that this brother be advertised to the I. B. E. W. in general and that he be brought up with a round turn by the first one that gets the chance.

SECRETARY OF LOCAL 195, I. B. E. W.

Danbury, Conn.

GEO. S. HOYT,  
309 Main street.

#### Local Union No. 206.

As 206 has never been heard from, I will write a few lines. As this is my first offense of this kind, I may not do very well, but hope you will find room for this in the WORKER.

No. 206 has been nearly "all in" this last summer, but we are coming out all right again and have been taking in a few new members. Business is quite dull here at present but most of the boys are working. No more news of interest just now, so will throw a short and ring off, with best wishes to the I. B. E. W.

Fraternally yours,

J. A. BRADFORD, R. S.

1331 W. 6th st., Hastings, Neb.

#### Local Union No. 213.

##### EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Being nearly time for another WORKER and not seeing my last letter printed in our official journal, I have come to the conclusion that it must have been lost on the way to Springfield, so I must get busy and sling the ink. Well, brother, Vancouver is booming, so is Local 213. We have started mission work among our delinquent members, getting them to pay up and be good hereafter. We are also getting in lots of new blood, having had 12 initiations in the last 3 meeting nights, and we have quite a few applications yet. Well, brothers, I promised to notify you through the WORKER when our trouble was settled. Well, the trouble with the B. C. Telephone Co. has been called off on open shop conditions \$3.50 per for 8 hours. The company claiming they have beat us but let them have their say. Those that laugh last laugh best, but we know where we stand. After prolonging the strike one year and trying by every means to effect an honorable settlement we could not make any headway as some of our once good members came here and handed in their cards to the company, and scabbed on us. Well you might as well try to talk to them as to talk to a brick wall and expect an answer. They are scabs at heart and always will be. We have Meloshe of Toronto and lately of No. 151, San Francisco, better known as Frenchy, also one Sutherland, formerly of No. 125, Portland, also Fanning, cable splicer of No. 435, Winnipeg, who has been trying to entice some of our members to come and work with him, but it was no good, they were true to their cause, but all of the above names were here scabbing with the B. C. Telephone Co.

Well our worthy brother, Frank Didisch was here and gone he having done good work while he was here. We have lost a good brother and worker for the cause in our financial secretary, Bro. H. Eloden, who has accepted a foreman's job with the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co., so we had to appoint a new financial secretary, so Bro. Toby Hammersmark was appointed to fill the vacancy and he is making good results so far.

We are all pulling together and intend to make Local Union No. 213 the banner Local of Canada. We have got a new initiation team and I will tell you the tenderfoot gets a full round trip when he meets the goat.

Bro. J. Knuckle from No. 250, San Jose, was with us a short while, he has passed on to Spokane, Wash. We also had two brothers from Everett with us but as work was slack they did not stay, the company all claim shortage of material, but when things open up there will be

plenty doing so any paid up brother will be welcome.

We have appointed one of our cripple brothers to the job of business agent, and he is making good. The insidemen are about to present a schedule to go into effect the first of June, so good luck to them. And now boys keep up to the mark and attend to business, not drop away behind and then try to get some petty grievance against the Local for a cause to drop out, but if things don't suit get in and make them suit. It is all your own fault if you don't attend and see what is going on. Now brothers, it behooves us all to work in unionism and harmony, one with the other. Let us all be nobly inspired with the objects which we are taught in this great and noble cause fighting for the advancement of our fellow workers, and the I. B. E. W. at large. Let us all be mindful of the obligations propounded into us in the infancy of our admission to the ranks of the I. B. E. W.

Well, I think I have said enough for once. I will close the circuit with best wishes for all other Locals and their members, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. JENKINS,

Recording Secretary 213.

Vancouver, B. C.

#### Local Union No. 213.

Being nearly time for another WORKER, I guess I had better get another letter together. Well, Vancouver is still going ahead, so is local union 213. We are doing mission work among ourselves, getting our delinquent members to pay up and be good dogs. We are also getting in new blood at each meeting. Last meeting we initiated three new members and we have eight or ten applications ahead yet. Well brothers, I promised to notify you when our trouble was settled, so I now notify you that the strike has been declared off with the B. C. Telephone Co. They claim of course that they have us beat. We'll let them have their say, but we know better. After prolonging the strike exactly one year and trying every means to effect an honorable settlement we could make no headway, as some of our once members come here and handed in their cards to the company, and—well, you might as well talk to a brick wall as talk to them. They are scabs at heart and always will be. We have Melosh of Toronto and lately of 151, San Francisco, better known as Frenchy. Also one Sutherland, formerly of 125, Portland, also Fanning formerly of 435, Winnipeg. They are all here scabbing for the B. C. Telephone Co. Our worthy brother, Frank Didisch was here and gone again, he having done good work while he was here. We have lost a good brother and worker for the cause in Brother H. Elsdon, he having left here for Prince Rupert where

he has accepted a foreman's job for the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co. He was financial secretary for local union 213, so we have appointed Brother Toby Hammersmark in his place and he is making good results so far. We are all pulling together and we are going to make 213 the banner local of Canada. We have got a new initiation team to start in right, which will make things lively for new comers. We have a traveling brother from San José 250, J. Knuckle, who is working for the McDonald Construction Co. We also had two brothers from Everett, Wash., here a few days ago. All the companies claim shortage of material, but there is going to be lots of work this summer, so the green goods will be welcome if they do the right thing.

We have appointed one of our crippled brothers as business agent for a week or so to try to do business with some of the inside shops, also all members behind in their dues. And now brothers, it behooves us all to work in harmony and union, one with the other. Let us all be nobly inspired with the object taught us in this great and noble cause, fighting for the advancement of our fellow-workers and the I. B. E. W. at large. Let us all be mindful of the obligations propounded to us in the infancy of our admission to the ranks of the I. B. E. W. Well, I wish all locals having trouble a good settlement, and every success to all is the wish of local union 213 I. B. E. W. I remain

Fraternally yours,

GEO. JENKINS, R. S.

522 Gore ave., Vancouver, B. C.

#### Local Union No. 221.

As I have just been elected press secretary I will endeavor to send in a few lines to let the outside world know that 221 is still doing business down in Texas. Work is not very plentiful here at present. We have a number of brothers who are at Port Arthur doing longshore work. We have been expecting some new work to open up here for the last two months, as the Texas company and also the Guppy oil company are going to build to the Indian Territory, but do not know just when that will be. Local 221 is progressing fairly well at this time. We have a new set of officers this year. At present we are trying to bring every lineman in this vicinity "into the fold." There are some who are still outside. Especially with the Bell Telephone.

Any brothers floating this way "with the goods" will receive the glad hand, but we could not promise much in the way of work at this time.

Hoping this escapes the waste basket and wishing the I. B. a great success.

Yours fraternally,

ROBT. RAMEY, Press. Secy.  
Beaumont, Texas.

## Local Union No. 225.

As it has become my duty to write a few lines to the WORKER, I will try and see if I can secure some of the names of the "eighteen-carret" scabs for our next month's journal. Now, brothers, there are fines of \$100 on these scabs who are going to leave here and go south. Furthermore, I am going to try and have a picture of each one in the WORKER,—one every month. Now, if I am not out of order I would like to have these names printed in our next journal. This is very important and it might be possible that some of them might get a job with some of our brothers and give them "the small pox" before they found them out. If the brothers will watch the WORKER we will keep them posted on all scabs that leave Topeka.

The list of names known as "baby-starvers" in Topeka, now working, are as follows:

	Fine.
Ed. Harris, (18-K scab).....	\$100
Frank Custenborder, (18-K scab)....	100
Joe Badski, D. A. Peatt, W. R. McElroy, C. A. Parker.	

We have a few more here but these are the ones that have cards out of 225.

If some of the back brothers don't see Brother Robey they will see their name in print some of these days. One of the "scabs" here got scared here on top of a two-story building and fell off, he was taken to the hospital. The next day the board of health ordered the ambulance fumigated for fear some one would catch the small-pox.

Hi Smith would like to hear from Biggie Johnson on some very important business. Please write to 627 Locust Street, Topeka, Kans.

Brother Ed. Bennett was very painfully burned while working in a man-hole on lower Kansas avenue, but I understand he is getting along all right.

The Bell fired three of their cable splicers last week. Don't seem to have very much work. There are about fifteen cables open since the strike and there is only one man working that can fix them. He has his hands full, I think. The other men when trying to fix them only made them worse. I hope all the union brothers will stand pat as they have done. With best regards to all the brothers. Very respectfully,

HIRAM SMITH, P. S.

## Local Union No. 239.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It always makes a man feel bad when looking over the WORKER, to find nothing from his own local, so I will endeavor to enlighten the brothers who are away. It is over two years since this local received a charter and, as we have just paid our first benefits, we feel proud of the record of our city, it being the healthiest city in the state. Brother Jos. Winslow has re-

covered from an attack of appendicitis. We will be settled in our new rooms before this is printed, thereby removing one excuse a number of brothers give for their non-attendance, also expect to increase our membership on this account because the old rooms were fierce. Now Brothers, give your attention more closely to your union duties, you know absence causes forgetfulness. Don't take a correspondence course of unionism, come to the meeting and get the real thing.

It is expected that the building trades will ask for shorter hours this spring, but the electrical workers will continue on at the same old ten hour day, because of not having the trade thoroughly unionised. Work here is very slack now, but the Independent Tel. Co. are going to do considerable work later on. The electric light companies are also preparing to do a lot of work but they are cheap, not a union man working for any of them. Hoping this will cause some of the other Brothers to write a little for the WORKER. I will close.

Fraternally yours,

LONG.

Williamsport, Pa., March 14, 1907.

## Local Union No. 256.

As news from L. U. 256, is not often given will you allow me a little space and I will try to say something about the conditions which surround us in Charleston, W. Va.

We are slowly gaining membership, get one or two new ones a month, although there are about 25 non-union men working in and around Charleston.

The construction dept. of the Sou. Bell T. and T. Co. here will not work a card man if they know it, thereby intimidating their linemen and keeping our membership down.

The Bell is paying \$2.70 for 9 hours but does not give straight time, making an average of 4 days a week this winter. The Home pays \$2.75 straight time for 9 hours and time and one-half for over time, and double time for Sundays, and are friendly to organized labor.

There is plenty of work around here, as the Bell is putting the city exchange underground, and all the old work will have to be taken down, also are building some small exchanges in smaller towns near here.

The Home Co. is doing quite a lot of construction work, extending their service to the extremes of the city, as well as building a few small exchanges in nearby towns.

I would not advise any good brother to float this way, as you would feel greatly out of place if you were to land a job here with the Bell Co. and its bunch of rats, and the Home job is always full up.

About three weeks ago I lost out with the Home and went to the Bell construction foreman and asked for work. He said

yes, I can place you \$2.70 per day, providing you give me your card and I have been doing anything I can get to do since. Some days I get \$1.50 and some days a little more, so I am content to eat good white beans and hold my card.

I hope that the labor element will soon see the necessity of organizing and do what they know is right. Come to the halls and get in the band wagon and sound the glad tidings to the world.

J. A. WHITTAKER, P. S., *pro tem.*

#### Local Union No. 283.

Please publish these few lines from local 283, as we desire to be represented in your valuable journal. Will state that at the present time all members are working, but there is nothing doing out of the ordinary, as all companies have the same story—no material. Our members have been kept working pretty steadily during the winter months with the exception of time lost on account of rain. We have fairly good conditions with all companies here, and we expect to have a busy season this year.

We have on this coast one of the best organized district councils there is in the I. B., and we have been fortunate in placing in office very able men; but I am sorry to state that we have lost one of our best workers in the council. I refer to Bro. H. L. Worthington, who was formerly President of the Pacific District Council. Bro. Worthington resigned from the D. C. and accepted a position with the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., in San Francisco, and I am glad to state that he has the best wishes of the members of the D. C., and we hope to see him advance up the ladder.

We still have in the D. C. our Secretary-Treasurer, Bro. J. L. Cook, who is a very able man in the position he now fills. He is always working to get all he can for all of the locals in this district. Bro. M. J. Sullivan, our Grand Vice-President, is also doing good work on the coast and he is always ready and willing to give his services to the locals and members. He is at present (along with Bro. Cook), giving his attention to the strike of Local No. 6, in San Francisco, and I understand they have their hands full fighting McCarthy and his dual organization, but we have every reason to believe they will win out.

No. 283 is going along nicely and our meetings are well attended as the most of our members take a great interest in our local affairs. We have a great many old-timers in this local and they certainly make things hum on meeting nights. The cable splicers were formerly members of 283, but they withdrew the first of February and organized a cable splicers local and I am pleased to state they are getting along nicely and picking up the stray ones. This local is also fortunate in having in their ranks that old war-horse, Charles Elmore, to assist them, and

he certainly knows how to do the business when it comes to conducting a local.

Now I wish to say a few words to the members of the I. B., to wit: While we are receiving fairly good wages out here, I wish you to know that the cost of living is much greater on this coast than it is in our eastern states. Here in Oakland and San Francisco it costs \$30 per month for room and board, and as to house rent or furnished rooms, they are hard to get at any price. So brothers bear this in mind if you think of coming this way. We have no stone wall around any of our jobs here. All who carry the goods are welcome, but I desire to let you know the conditions prevailing here at the present time.

Now Mr. Editor I will ask you to kindly give this letter space in the worker as our members expect me to have a letter in each WORKER. I will now ring off, wishing all members of the I. B. every success.

HUGH MURKIN.

Oakland, Cal.

#### Local Union No. 296.

As I have the honor of being press secretary, I will try and let the brothers know that we are doing business at the old stand. All the brothers of local 296 are in good health and working, so we can't ask for much more, except that the brothers come to meeting and find out what is going on instead of standing on the corner or in some saloon. Brothers, how do you expect us to do business if you don't come to meeting. Well, there is not much going on around here at present, but in a month or two I think we will be able to place a few good union men. Now brothers, as this is my first letter to the journal, I will ring off. Local union 296 sends best regards to all brothers.

Fraternally

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BEN SMITH

#### Local Union No. 298.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As Local No. 298 has not been represented in the WORKER for sometime would like to let our Brother workers know that we are still among the living. There is not very much doing here, but the boys manage to keep busy. We think that we have done well for a small local, as we have taken in three new members since the first of this year. Well, I guess that is about all the excitement there has been, so I must quit, hoping to do better next time. Yours respectfully,

F. B. LOVE.

Findlay, O., March 25, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 299.

Again I will ask a little space in the WORKER, but have not much to say, only that we are still up against it with the Bell and no signs of a break on either side. We have been on strike since June 2, 1906.

This is quite a seige and still the brothers of Local 299, come to the hall every meeting night with a smile of confidence on their faces. The Bell has fired about 100 scabs in the past two months. They also have put some more in jail for robbing slot machines or pay stations. There are three ex-brothers now waiting to get their medicine in South Jersey for stealing copper wire. They are under \$1,000 bail. This is a description of the responsible men the Bell has at present. Any brother knowing of ex-brother, Robert E. Russell, will greatly oblige by letting me know of his whereabouts.

Fraternally,  
H. B. FRASER, P. S.

#### Local Union No. 306.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been elected press secretary, of Local No. 306, I take pleasure asking you to insert in the next issue of the WORKER, the following:

The Colorado Telephone Co. have completed their work of rebuilding the town, at a cost of \$175,000.00, making the 'phone service much better than in the past, and are tearing down all old wires.

The Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. through the influence of Local No. 306, are about to rebuild the town, making the service much better, and safer to the linemen as well as the public.

The Electrical Workers have taken the hall, and are subletting to other unions, a few repairs are under headway, and we soon hope to have one of the best meeting halls in the Southwest.

Hoping to see a copy of the above in next month's WORKER, I remain,

Very truly yours,  
R. J. GATLIN,  
Press Secretary.

Albuquerque, New Mexico.

#### Local Union No. 309.

No doubt it has been a long time since Local 309 has had a line in the WORKER, but I want to let the members all over the country know that 309 is doing its share to try and build up this grand order.

On the 24th of December 309 secured its Charter, and since that time we have taken in about 40 new members and have built our local up so that our Sister Local No. 2, over the river, is getting quite jealous. When you stop to think that our territory is not very large, you will have to agree with us that we did well and we now have all of East St. Louis well organized. While there is not any great amount of work going on, yet all the boys are working and a floating brother coming in now and then gets a show to work. The local has grown rapidly and is doing business on an up to date system.

We now meet every Saturday night instead of twice a month as before, at 318

Missouri ave., in one of the finest meeting halls in East St. Louis. At present we have two brothers in St. Mary's Hospital, Bro. Ross and Bro. Campbell. Both are doing nicely and will be out before long.

Anyone knowing the address of John E. Douneshousen will please write to E. P. Middleton, 1042 State st., East St. Louis, Illinois., as his mother is very anxious to hear from him.

J. WESTFALL,  
928 N. 17th st., St. Louis, Mo.

#### Local Union No. 313.

It is more with sorrow than pleasure that I take pen in hand to write a few lines to the WORKER this month, as it appears I have to get my hammer in working order and do a little knocking. A good many brothers come to the meetings and act as if it were a third-class variety show instead of trying to attend to business as they ought to, and when a brother tries to tell them what is right he gets the laugh. Now, brothers, quite a few of you belong to secret organizations and why can't you act in your own local meetings as you would in theirs? It shows that you do not appreciate your officers or what the brotherhood is trying to do for you, and when you attend meetings act like men with a purpose, not as school boys out for a holiday.

How do you think the large locals have been going ahead? By playing, no! By attending strictly to business, as you ought to do. Don't think because you are keeping your dues paid up that is all that is required of you, because it is not. You want to come out and attend the meetings and put your shoulder to the wheel and help to make 313 one of the best locals in the brotherhood.

Now, brother editor, hoping you will excuse me in asking for so much space in your journal will close, trusting the boys in the brotherhood will read this and think it over and resolve to do better, as it occurs not only in 313 but a good many locals throughout the brotherhood.

Work at present writing is rather slack around here. Fraternally,

CHAS. WOODSIDE, P. S.  
Wilmington, Del.

#### Local Union No. 351.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At the meeting of our Local, No. 351 tonight, it was voted to have a Press Agent and I have the pleasure of that position and will try to please the boys. The local is getting along fine and we trust that it will continue on the same lines as long as the almighty above will let us remain on earth and I trust that it is union forever. The boys are working hard to get in, but you know that is certainly a job to get every one, but time will get them. Work in this section is pretty fair as they are building trolley lines in different parts of the state. Kind-

ry put in the names of our officers, they are as follows: Frank Packard, President; Fred Banous, Vice-President; Richard Dittman, Secretary; Peter Morgan-son, Recording Secretary; and I would like to state that they are dandy. We are doing fine and have about 30 to 35 members and trust that more will get work here so we can get hold of them.

There is just one more thing I want to speak of, there is a member of the United Shoe Worker's that is going around the country to different locals asking them to buy nothing but union shoes and if he happens to hit any of the locals, I hope the boys will go and hear him. I close now by giving three cheers for the union from No. 351, and remaining

Yours truly,

H. W. OTTO.

Meriden, Conn., March 20, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 356.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been sometime since Local Union No. 356 has been heard from in your valuable journal, I will take it upon myself to let the boys know she is still in existence and fight the fight of her life. The strike that was called the 23d of last August against the Missouri and Kansas Tel. Co. in this District is still on and all the boys feel confident of a victory in the near future.

Notwithstanding the long struggle we are going through for better conditions, we are still on our feet and as spring time is about here and work is picking up some we hope to get in better shape in a short time for a still longer battle with the Bell Co. We have lost quite a number from our ranks since the beginning of the strike, but we do not consider them first class men and feel confident of a victory with all the rats they have, the company is not attempting to do any new construction work as they have not the competent men to do it. We have two new parks going up here at present which gives lots of the boys work and helps us quite a bit, they are both card jobs and you can't light without a permit, there has been several floaters going through here for the past week, I tried to help them all I could but we have our hands full to take care of all the men we have out here in town and don't think one should feel slighted when going through a town who has been up against it as we have, hoping to give you good news in the near future, I am yours fraternally,

J. T. MURCHISON.

Kansas City, Mo., March 27, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 366.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Hello! Hello! This is Local No. 366. Our condensor has been on short circuit for a long time past, but we have now

blown the same and will endeavor to let you and the brothers know that we are alive and in a prosperous condition, regardless of what the rats about town think. We, Local 366 have been after them for a long time past, but our efforts have been fruitless. Some would like to, but they dare not. One certain rat made the poor lame excuse, I would join willingly for my part, but my mother-in-law is opposed to it. (He is more to be pitied than censured.) We often wondered if his mother-in-law lets him go out after dark.

All the brothers are doing noble work and by our combined efforts we are enabled to take in some lost sheep at every meeting. If we could only install into the stagnant minds of the inside wiremen and others the beauty and necessity of going hand in hand and working in harmony we could in a very short time get what we are entitled to. That a living wage and better conditions. Conditions here do not seem to be as well as elsewhere, although all our brothers are working. We regret very much the departure of our worthy brothers, who left us sometime ago for the Pacific coast. Brothers F. B. Decker and Chas. Fetzer, the former located at Los Angeles, Cal., and the latter at Oakland, Cal. Brothers, give them the glad hand as they are certainly alright. As this is my maiden attempt, I trust it will not enter the waste basket. With best wishes and continued success to the Brotherhood, I am

Yours fraternally,

JESS COSLETTE.

Allentown, March 16, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 377.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

There has been many things which served to arrest the progress of Local No. 377 notwithstanding the strong opposition of the Master Builder's Association and despite their threats to smash our local and every other craft affiliated with the Building Trades Council of which we are affiliated. Their first move was to apply for an injunction. Of course that came easy as every wage earner well knows. We also discovered that that weapon called injunction has been freely used against us at the least provocation we are summoned before the courts for contempt. Our business agent has been made to pay one hundred fifty dollars for cost and fifty for a fine not so bad after all they thought he should have been electrocuted or given a dose of postum indigestible breakfast food. We have what they call some very radical bills before the Legislature. For instance, the Public Option Bill by the passage of that bill it will give the people a chance to express their views as to whom shall be elected for United States Senator by popular vote



at the State election. If we can elect our Senators by popular vote why not elect our Judges. If this were possible some of our judges would not be so fond of killing our labor bills, for instance the over time bill. The executioner of that bill is now a Judge.

We union people should not simmer down and go to sleep but be up and doing. We had one year ago nine members in good standing, today we have forty three (43). We were not alone in accomplishing this amount of work. We must credit Brother Kimball our District Organizer who has worked so diligently for this increase. I hope the time is not far distant when Local 377 will have 100 members. We should always put our shoulder to the wheel and every one of use be an organizer.

Wishing every success to the Grand Officers and the Brotherhood, I remain,  
Yours fraternally,

DAVID DUVAL, Press Sec.

Lynn, Mass., March 26, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 399.

I will try to write a few words for the WORKER about Local 399, and to commence with I will say we are still on deck, although it has been a hard go for us for the last year, but the outlook for the future seems bright. Thanks to the builders' trade council, who have put their shoulder to the wheel and are stirring up a crisis among the electrical workers in Portland. They have issued a circular letter to all electrical workers notifying them that after April 1, 1907, all of them will be required to have a paid-up working card or quit the job. They (the Alliance) are in a position to back up their demand as they have affiliated with the carpenters, the masons, the hod-carriers, the structural iron workers, and the painters, a total membership of about 1,200, and they will stand behind them to a man.

I believe that the I. B. E. W. is not affiliated with the Structural Trades Alliance as a national alliance but any local may affiliate with them if they so choose, and judging from our experience it will pay all locals to affiliate with them, and it will also pay every local to request the E. B. to take steps to a national affiliation. I will try to explain why: The alliance will back up the locals and will help you to keep old members and also to get new ones, because they are looking for something outside of labor-day parades. Unions are not formed for sociability and pleasure alone, but for the purpose of bettering our conditions and our purse. By bettering our condition we are bettering the condition of our wives and little ones. It will take time to earn by advance in wages that \$100.00 that many of us think so much of. We will not only receive added benefit from building up our union, but our children will also receive added benefit, and will learn from us to live up

to their union as we did, thereby gaining added benefits over the monopolies and trusts.

Stick to and for your union at all times and affiliate with none but those that will help you grow in membership and will stick to you in time of need. We find here that the Central Labor Union is not one of these, unless labor-day parades are any help, and for my part I can't see that they are. We don't care for display, and I believe more can be accomplished by ourselves by asking what we mean, and meaning what we say, than by display in parades of any kind, which are useless in themselves and an added expense to our local. Take what money such times cost and devote it to a public meeting and smoke talk for the purpose of obtaining new members and we will derive a far greater benefit from it. Hoping the brothers will do a little figuring on this matter, I am, Fraternally yours,

A. G. MOODY, F. S.  
Portland, Me.

#### Local Union No. 426.

Local No. 426 Portsmouth, N. H., still lives, moves and has its oyster suppers. During the past year we have increased our membership considerably, and hope to do as well this year, if not better. About nine-tenths of our members work in the navy yard, but the men working for the Rockingham Light and Power Co., and the N. E. Telephone Co. are represented also. It is our intention to hold a mass meeting before long for electrical workers in this neighborhood to see if we cannot show them how they will benefit no one but themselves by becoming members of our local. A great many of them, it seems, would rather work for \$2.50 per day than to pay 75 cts. a month for the privilege of working for \$2.75 or \$3.00 per day. That is what it amounts to when you come right down to the cold facts.

The Publishers Paper Co. is under way and they have a few electrical workers who are members of our local, including the chief electrician. E. W. Carr, who, by the way, knows a thing or two about electricity, and is a union man clear through.

We held our annual ball February 11th and it was a success in every way. The day after the ball all money for tickets sold by members was turned in to the treasurer. I wonder how many locals can report such promptitude on the part of their members.

Local 426 has a failing for oyster suppers, and we have quite a few of them during cold weather. They are good ones, as our grand president can testify.

Our "chief par excellence" on the oyster question is "Bill" Malbone. What he doesn't know about an oyster isn't worth knowing, "Bill" seems to improve with age, he is now 68 years of age, but is as lively on his feet as a kitten, and can be seen any fine evening taking a five mile

jaunt around the outskirts of the town. He says it keeps him young.

John Foden is still here, watching over us like a father. Those who know Foden are aware that he is a temperance advocate, and there is more than one family around here blessing the same Foden for being the means of turning some loved one from the cup that brings nothing but sadness in its wake.

In closing I would state that Local 426 congratulates the Editor on the wonderful improvement he has made in the WORKER.

A. FLATFOOT, P. S.

#### Local Union No. 427.

Something has been stirring around this village during the last few weeks. In connection with the stir a certain Mr. Paddy Coughlin has been drifting in and out quite frequently. Something is about due to materialize, at least we trust it is, this something to be a B. T. C. of Springfield. Certainly, if success is due any one for earnest effort and untiring zeal, Bro. Coughlin should meet with that success.

I have not any idea of what difficulties he may meet with his work in other cities, but sincerely trust, for his own peace of mind, that they do not equal the obstacles presented by petty prejudices and personal spite in this city.

One would naturally be lead to believe that on the face of it he had a rather easy thing. One would imagine that every organization would see the wisdom of allying itself with another or many others, for its own benefit and protection. Such a proposition should, you would suppose, appeal to any one and about all that it would be necessary to do would be to present a charter and have the organizations enroll their names thereon. But the unfortunate organizer is speedily awakened from the pleasant dream when he faces an assorted bunch of belligerent delegates, some clamoring for the ejection of this one, some demanding the annihilation of that one, half of them wanting this job and the other half wondering whether they do or not, but not wanting to let anyone have anything. The noise of their many wails is enough to make any ordinary being give up in despair. But Paddy is not of the despairing kind. He sticks to it. I can't imagine the man who would envy him his job.

I feel sure that his efforts here will not go unrewarded, but that we shall have a B. T. C. in action very shortly.

In the way of work there is not much doing around here just now. Everyone seems to be putting in the times somehow, and thats about all. Electricians appear to be the most generally employed of the trades here. I don't know whether you would call it good fortune or not to be working. It depends upon whether you are a vice-president or not.

Have you compared the directory of

supposed locals with the list of locals whose per capita tax is paid up to date? Look them over when you have the time. This bunch of dead ones is particularly lengthy in the district of the Southern Bell. There's a reason why some one should get busy. About all a great many of these "dead" locals need is a little injection of enthusiasm. All our vice-presidents should be equipped with the necessary enthusiasm, as also the will and power to communicate it. The greatest trouble is that we all pay too much attention to our own little sphere and are to absorbed to take any interest in the development or advancement of the outside world. A good way to make a start is to read the WORKER, all of it and find out all that is going on in our own organization outside of your own little hollow. You will be surprised how much more satisfied you will feel when you know something.

Yours with satisfaction,

O. F. DAVENPORT,

No. 127, I. B. E. W.

Springfield, Ill.

#### Local Union No. 449.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines to let the brothers throughout the country know what is doing in Idaho. Well there has been lots doing this winter and prospects are good this summer for the boys with the goods. Well the boys are all working at present with a good will for better prospect this summer. Well we are adding new lights to our circuit every meeting night. Well Brother W. Kelly the splicer would like to hear from old Saint Louis, he is out here in the the sage brush, he also sends his best to Harry Meyers, Tommis McKennais back in the west with us again holding down a good job. Well as it is getting late and I have run out of ink and have broken the typewriter will have to close. Brother Editor, do not throw this in the waste basket if you can find space for it, with best wishes to the brotherhood. FRANK STRAHL, Press Sec.

Pocatello, Idaho, March 26, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 469.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Enclosed you will please find some printed matter of the striking cigar makers in this city. Our Local has instructed me to write and also ask you if you would kindly publish this in our April WORKER, as the cigar makers in this city help and work hard in our small trouble a year ago. Work in our city is getting better, still have a fight with Graybill & Co., who employ 30 apprentices and 10 journeymen. Hoping you can place this item in your WORKER for Local No. 469, I beg to remain yours fraternally,

DWIGHT G. M. HATTICK, P. S.

York, Pa., March 24, 1907.

York, Pa., Feb. 8, 1907.

This being the twenty-third week the cigarmakers of York, Pa., are out against the Celestino Costello Co. for only a 10 per cent increase on \$10.00 hand jobs. This battle is being fought in the dead of winter, and in an unorganized district. That the men are determined to win is shown by their sacrificing the pleasure of being with their families, and are going out in all parts of the country to secure a job to earn a livelihood for himself and family. This firm has tried to break the ranks of the strikers time and again, but were not successful. So there only remained one thing for them to do, and that is to operate branch factories with a lot of cigarmakers that are practically all apprentices. Some are taken from the homes of the farm and are given the privilege to make the Barrister cigars for the Celestino Costello Co. Their reputation as manufacturers of cigars was such that before the strike if you were not a skilled mechanic they had no use for you. This firm prided itself for having all good, sober mechanics and all men working on all their high grade goods.

Since the strike they must have lost that pride, for the majority they have working at present are girls and women on the substitute of the former hand job.

Here let me say the factory at Pottstown, Pa., only became generally known to the union last week and on making an investigation found the firm of Miller & Co., manufacturers of the Ambrosia, Thomas Edison and Gen. Schuyler cigars, was manufacturing the Barrister cigar for the Celestino Costello Co. of York, Pa. There were twenty-one working on the Barrister brands. They received the enormous sum of from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per M. After viewing the situation the committee from York, Pa., thought it possible to get those hands that worked on the Barrister brands to quit the job. The committee got busy and by the aid of a good union brother we placed a man in the shop. After working a day and being convinced that the cigar made was the Barrister he quit the job and told the hands the goods they were making were for the Celestino Costello Co. of York, Pa., and that they were only receiving \$6.00 and \$7.00 per M. for the same job that paid \$8.00 in Red Lion, Pa., to a lot of apprentices by the same firm.

After hearing all of this the cigarmakers picked up their tools and walked out of the factory. This stunned the boss to such an effect that he said he was told he would have the authority to knock the block off the committee from York, Pa. I guess so; who wouldn't get stunned when there are chances of losing a dollar rake-off on every thousand cigars that the hands make.

A meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, January 29, 1907. The committee

from York, Pa., outlined the situation and promised the moral and financial support of the union in case they would stand by us. They appointed a committee to wait on the firm and selected as a part the York men and there is where the firm told them they only wanted to talk with their hands.

It is natural they did not want their hands to know just how they had deceived them. Well he talked with the hand and, as the same old story goes, he promised them jobs all their lives. Well, that went down with some, but there was some good material there and they walked out and quit the job.

The ones that went back on the job I think if the boss had told them he would give them a job after death they would have believed it also.

There were some of these people that can make cigars and they were the ones that stuck to us and quit the job. They have set an example for the future and the time will not be long when the lifetime job of some of the others will expire. Then what? There are girls in short dresses, boys in knee pants working on the Barrister cigar in Pottstown, Pa. That does not speak well for a cigar that had a reputation. It should be in this state as well as in all states that the children should be in school and not be making cigars and not be working in any factory. Such is the condition in localities where the manufacturers believe in cheap labor and take the children into the factory and squeeze the life out of them before they grow up to man or womanhood. This will be found in unorganized districts mostly. In organized districts the laws are more closely observed. The wages are higher. The work day is shorter. Conditions are better in general. The Cigarmakers' union stands for placing the children in school; to raise the wages; shorten the hours of labor; establish a brotherhood for the protection of all. The union is found to be a good investment and is gaining every day. We are adding to our ranks one by one and while in this locality we have some people that believe if they do not do as the boss wishes them to do it is all up with them, and think there is no other place they can go to work. Now that one of the bosses has left York, Pa., we are at a loss to know what will become of some of the traitors that left the ranks of the strikers and returned to the Celestino Costello Co.

We would like to call your attention to the brands and factory numbers of this firm.

Brands—Barrister, Schubert.

Factory No's.—4000, York; 4015, Thomsville; 177, Red Lion; 3459, Pottstown, First district.

Turn in factory, York, Pa.; Grand Sire, Cath, 1813 No.

There are some of these goods made in the First district of Pennsylvania, but if you notice the name of the Celestino Costello Co. will always appear on the caution notice or on the inside of the box. Give the goods a knock and help the York boys come to the front. Union 242 wants to thank the unions of the International union for the assistance they have given in the past and hope we may fight this fight to a victory. Assuring you we are here to stay and have all good material, we are the strike committee of Union 242 of York, Pa. Jno. D. Myers, Sec. S. Com.

#### Local Union No. 477.

##### EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Our own little 477 has had a birthday and is a year old and large and vigorous for her age. We are taking in new members right along through the efforts of our boys, most of whom are real active in the work of the brotherhood. We have a few hard old nuts to crack, but I believe there is good stuff in them when we do land them. We are sporting a real live business agent in the person of brother Henry Hatt.

Our Home telephone bunch has diminished greatly since the picture was taken, you saw in last month's WORKER. Things seem naturally to follow that old law of the survival of the fittest. Though we have no signed up agreement with the companies here we hitch real well and in our case have a card superintendent and city foreman.

We gave a dance early in March and came out to the good considering weather and the light advertising we had. We expect to give a smoker soon, which we believe will help to make a more brotherly feeling among all the working class of people of this district. We will have speaking and as refreshments we expect to have Guy Stub to dispense raw insulators on the half sleeve and lemonade, which last was opposed by some few of the brothers who wanted it substituted with booze, thinking in that way to show ourselves good fellows and win over the nons. Brothers, what we can't do ourselves, let's not call in old boys to do for us, we've seen too many of our good old brothers go in arrears and loose out on account of booze. This is a progressive age, let us pay our board bills and invest the rest of our hard earned \$3.00 per, or more or less, for something more substantial. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

CLAUDE PHIPPS.

San Bernardino, Cal., March 20, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 496.

Local Union No. 496 will let the brothers know how conditions are in the oil country. Work has been very good all winter and looks good for the summer

providing the electric companies will come out of their 19th century trance. Wages are very low, in fact the electrical workers' wages have not advanced in the past ten years, while all other crafts have advanced with the times and to-day we are the poorest paid class of men working at a trade in this part of the country. But we are coming to a better understanding among ourselves as to our duties toward each other and this is a long step towards a betterment of our condition.

We have at the present time 95 per cent. of all electrical workers in our jurisdiction and we hope soon to demand collectively what we never could singly—wages of the times and a thorough understanding with our employers.

While a majority of the brothers pay their dues promptly or otherwise, a large percentage never attend a meeting and some so rarely that we never get acquainted with them. Now brothers this is not right. You certainly would not pay dues if you did not think it was a good thing to be a union man, so why don't you show your principles by coming to the meetings and helping provide ways and means of bettering your own and your brothers conditions. We hope to see a better attendance hereafter. Come up to the hall and speak your piece like a man and pay your dues.

We held our first annual ball, Feb. 22, and it was a general success, both socially and financially.

The writer was a delegate to the D. C. Convention, February 17, at Warren, Ohio, and was surprised at the amount and importance of the business transacted of initial interest to every member in the district and I hope every local in the district will be represented at the next meeting for it will be interesting and instructing. With best wishes for the I. B. E. W., I am

Fraternally,

H. M. BOALS,

Oil City, Pa.

#### Local Union No. 498.

Boys, I am obliged to call upon you again for your dues. Our per capita must be paid up immediately. We are not Brotherhood men without it. It is the link that binds us and makes us a part of the great Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Unless our per capita is paid, we are only an independent, detached, defunct nonentity. There is plenty of young blood and there is enough maintenance work in Ft. Scott, not to say anything of lines building in, to keep No. 498 in a good, healthy, financial condition.

We can not stand off headquarters any longer; notwithstanding there is a strike on. What other locals have or have not done does not excuse us in the least. You must share with your business agent a

part of the responsibility. The true unionism that is in you (if there be any) will be proven by your ability and willingness to accept in a manly way, the will of the majority and in accepting that will as your own. Grumbling and knocking will not serve to any good purpose, nor will it accomplish your end if good results are desired; and most certainly these are the results for which we all must strive. Stand by your union in the midst of adversity as well as prosperity. This is true moral courage.

The Bell company, in fact all companies hiring linemen and cablemen, are in business for money. So true is this that the officials would not take time to deny it. They assert every means of economy applicable. They pay no money they are not obliged to pay out. They volunteer to give no large sum. This is not in their line of business. We cannot blame them for this. They are making hay while the sun shines. Don't look for any voluntary increase in your wages. If an increase comes it will be prompted by being obliged to pay more; more for scabs than union men. The scabs are already costing them more than the modest increase for which we ask would cost; and if the loyal union men continue to hold out as faithful in the future as they have in the past, it will only be a short time until the strike is settled. It is all a question of finance which will win. Which is the cheapest in the long run? Men who have spent years in the craft, becoming proficient, even experts at their work, starting out each day handsomely afoot with the accumulated knowledge of years' of experience, knowing what is to be done and how to do it. On the other hand, we have the farmer boy with a month's experience. We have the Bell schools graduating linemen and cablemen at the end of one month, and a few fourth-rate linemen who could not hold a job only in time of a strike or when there were no union men to be had. I will leave it to you to decide. There is no mathematical proposition capable of more positive demonstration than is the proposition that trade unionism is a mighty force working as a whole for the benefit of the wage earner. The man who sets himself up in opposition to this demonstration, by that act testifies to his own mental incapacity or moral perverseness. It is absolutely inconceivable how an intelligent workman who keeps well abreast of the times, and studies the industrial conditions of our country, can possibly remain outside the fold of his particular craft. If a man is so sorely lacking in intelligence as not to be able to realize his utter insignificance as an individual, when brought face to face with the great forces of organized capital, that he can not think for himself, he will certainly be left a mere tool in the hands of his organized employers. But if a man understands the labor question he knows the beneficial results of

organization; and if he remains neutral he is simply taking his stand in order to secure the benefits without contributing to the support of organized labor; and I sincerely hope that no brothers here are taking this stand.

As I said before, large employers very seldom volunteer an increase of wages. We are striking at the present time because our employers have not increased our wages commensurate with the increased cost of living. Now, brothers, let us show the president of the district council that Local Union 498 is still loyal to the cause, for which we have struggled since the 22d, of August. So I kindly ask that each and every member pay his dues as quickly as possible, in order that we may square up with headquarters.

I shall ask the WORKER to publish these few remarks, and I trust all members whom I have been unable to locate will forward their dues to me at once, and oblige, fraternally,

FRED MYERS,

1101 Walker Street, Ft. Stott, Kans.

#### Local Union No. 501.

Well, here I am again and I hope my report will be as eagerly read this time as the last one. We have got over our creeping days at last and are walking and pushing our way to the front in good style. Being affiliated with the Mt. Vernon building alliance in which all building trades of the city are united, we are trying to push to a successful issue the bringing of all union men together so as to cooperate all trades and which will be better for all card men concerned. This Friday evening, March 1st, the boys made a great splash when they gave their first annual entertainment and reception. There was a very fine crowd in attendance and we had the pleasure of Bro. John Armstrong's company. He made a little speech, thanking the members one and all for the honorable way they conducted the affair and at the same time in upholding the good name of the I. B. E. W. There were several members from near-by locals who were in attendance and who passed the remark that no wonder 501's affairs were such a success—they have so many good-looking members, which is enough to attract attention anywhere. We are now at work on our agreement and I don't think it will be long before we will be getting what we want in the line of a fair price for a day's work and as the contractors are willing to sign it looks like it will be easy sailing for us and it will be a good thing in the electrical line in this city and vicinity.

I am glad to state that all our members are working at present and prospects are getting brighter every day. From what I can hear, some of the boys will be ge

ting some of that tainted money we hear so much about, as the electrical work is about to be started on John D. Rockefeller's new home in Terrytown.

As the great trouble in New York City has been at last settled in a satisfactory way, it is pleasing to note the change on all the brothers' faces and the way they greet each other with the remark, "well, it's all over and now back to work and let's profit by what we have learned."

In looking over the different notices sent to the WORKER from other locals, I take great pride in endorsing what Bro. Parsons of No. 52 has to say in regard to other trades trying to—I might as well say it—steal our trade. While it has been given a decision in some places in favor of us, in some places other trades are just as bigoted against us. After spending our time, labor and money in learning this trade, and when you come right down to facts, those other trades don't amount to anything when compared to ours. Take any of our helpers and they can teach some of those fanatics, who think they are machinists. I have noticed, on large buildings especially, where they come prying around, sizing up our work and then they will beat it home and read a few books, after asking several questions, then go to some small place and style themselves electricians. But as a warning to all brothers, shut down on these freaks. Don't give them information at all. You have the best trade there is and you ought to be pleased to have it said, you are an electrician. Why? Because, you know your business. I think everyone working in the electrical business will bear me out in this statement, as it is now coming on that good old time when we can all get out and enjoy the present weather.

I will now close, wishing everyone a prosperous season of work.

F. F. CROWLEY, P. S.

Yonkers, N. Y.

#### Local Union No. 520.

We are quite young, only a few months old, but like the proverbial youngster, we are going to be heard and have you boys all know we are alive and kicking. But unlike the youngster, we have already cut our eye teeth at the age of 5 months. Remarkable, isn't it? And we are going to keep on at that lively gait of getting there until there is nothing more we want. We meet the first and third Monday in each month and we are adding new members at every meeting. We are enthusiastic over our union and expect to make great things of it, for we each have that feeling of true brotherhood that makes for success in all orders. Here's good luck to each of you.

Fraternally,

WILL ABADIE,

Austin, Tex.

#### Local Union No. 533.

The time has arrived for another letter to our valuable journal. The prospects are looking brighter and we are taking in new members every meeting night—from one to five. Just think of it. Organized January 6th, and now we have 27 on the roll book, and before this is in print we will have passed the 30 point good and strong. We will soon have a central labor body here, or Labor Congress, as there is an organizer working with the unions now. The times are quiet but all of the boys are working at present.

Bro. C. W. Fields, our Recording Secretary, met with a serious accident in the way of a sprained wrist yesterday, caused by a fall. It is hoped he will recover soon. Fraternaly,

W. D. SPENCE, P. S.

Enid, Okla.

# Directory of Local Unions.

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes. Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs: (a) Mixed. (b) Linemen. (c) Inside Men. (d) Trimmers. (e) Cranemen. (f) Cable Splicers. (g) Switch-board Men. (h) Shopmen. (i) Fixture Hangers.

No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Place.	Date of Meeting.
1	St. Louis, Mo. (c)	H. J. Morrison	1447 Hodimont av.	C. Hoefel.	17th & Wash'n't'n st.	Tuesdays
2	St. Louis, Mo. (b)	Harry Myers	928 N. 15th st.	John Westfall	928 N. 15th st.	Fridays
4	New Orleans, La. (b)	John H. McLin	2311 Freret st.	J. Siebert	110 Exchange st.	1st and 3d Tuesday
5	Pittsburg, Pa. (C)	H. McDougall	445 Smithfield st.	R. A. Logan	445 Smithfield st.	Thursdays
6	San Francisco, Calif. (c)	A. Kempston	2307 Fillmore st.	A. E. Yoell	677 McAllister st.	Wednesdays
7	Springfield, Mass. (a)	Geo. D. Beecher	81 Tyler st.	W. F. Kavanaugh	F. & W. bl. Main st.	Tuesdays
8	Toledo, O. (c)	Paul Schmidt	545 Maumee ave.	V. Haugan	410 Monroe st.	Mondays
9	Chicago, Ill. (a)	F. P. Cohrs	5625 Dearborn st.	Frank Brooks	155 E. Randolph st.	Saturdays
10	Indianapolis, Ind. (a)	C. R. Thompson	Box 322	A. Grant	247 E. Washington st.	Fridays
11	Akron, O. (a)	F. F. Loomis	9 Viaduct st.	C. E. Emery	269 S. Broadway st.	2d & 4th Wed'n'd'y
12	Pueblo, Colo. (a)	Wm. H. Hart	Box 70	Harry Kluppel	703 N. Main st.	Fridays
13	Pittsburg, Pa. (b)	J. A. Groves	415 Smithfield st.	F. S. Houston	443 Smithfield st.	Fridays
15	Jersey City, N. J. (a)	A. H. Wilson	1218 P'k av. Hob'kn	Roy Hoskinson	331 Palisade ave.	Wednesdays
16	Evansville, Ind. (a)	Harry Fisher	523 Oak st.	Ferd Conaway	315 1/2 4th st.	Wednesdays
17	Detroit, Mich. (a)	F. Campbell	734 Monroe st.	D. A. Chisholm	140 1st st.	Mondays
19	Atchison, Kas. (a)	W. H. Coleman	1029 Laramie st.	M. J. Moran	7th & Commercial st.	2d & 4th Friday
20	G't'r New York, N.Y. (b)	W. A. Sutherland	21 Wil' by st B'lyn	L. J. Carver	193 Bowery	Tuesdays
21	Philadelphia, Pa. (b)	Wm. T. McKenney	2141 S. Hicks st.	Wm. E. Cronquist	9th and Filbert st.	Fridays
22	Omaha, Neb. (c)	A. W. Grayson	1431 S. 15th st.	W. H. Brown	Labor Temple	Wednesdays
23	St. Paul, Minn. (a)	G. R. Rheinhardt	980 Conway st.	E. H. Venable	309 Wabasha st.	1st & 3d Monday
24	Minneapolis, Minn. (b)	Frank Flannagan	407 Century bldg.	Wm. F. Kelly	45 S. 4th st.	Fridays
25	Terre Haute, Ind. (a)	Guv. Sweinhart	35 N. 14th st.	Geo. Spillman	6th and Ohio st.	Thursdays
26	Washington, D. C. (c)	T. E. Bessman	Riverdale, Md.	I. C. Franz	6th and G sts., N.W.	Mondays
27	Baltimore, Md. (b)	J. A. Connelly	1728 N. Bond st.	J. P. Kelly	Park av. and Fayette	Thursdays
28	Baltimore, Md. (c)	Chas. Patterson	1166 Cleveland st.	W. H. Hunt	343 W. Calvert st.	Tuesdays
29	Trenton, N. J. (a)	P. S. Feisher	23 Southard st.	C. Winemiller	Broad and Front sts	Thursdays, 1st, 3d 5
31	Duluth, Minn. (a)	H. J. Gibbs	215 W. 5th st.	C. MacKnight	Labor World Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
32	Lima, O. (a)	F. Whitmer	414 S. Metcalf st.	C. W. Samuelson	Union Labor Hall	1st & 3d Wednesday
33	New Castle, Pa. (a)	F. L. Tuoby	162 E. North st.	J. J. McNamara	Trades Ass'n's Hall	2d & 4th Thursday
34	Peoria, Ill. (b)	R. L. Baker	Lock Box 849	Samp. MacWatters	123 S. Adams st.	Thursdays
35	Sacramento, Cal. (a)	J. Noonan	1120 20th st.	E. L. Lame	9th and 1 sts.	Fridays
37	Hartford, Conn. (a)	D. M. Murphy	45 Chestnut st.	J. P. Scott	235 Asylum st.	Tuesdays
38	Cleveland, O. (c)	E. Howarth	1863 W. 15th st.	Wm. Chartres, Sr.	717 Superior av.	Thursdays
39	Cleveland, O. (b)	J. Campbell	717 Superior ave.	W. A. Hicks	Anch Hall, Ont. st.	Thursdays
40	St. Joseph, Mo. (a)	Chas. B. Ellis	1202 N. 3d st.	Fred Ackman	5 Felix st.	Mondays
41	Buffalo, N. Y. (c)	Geo. I. King	179 Waverly st.	P. H. Brennan	7 W. Mohan st.	1st & 3d Friday
42	Utica, N. Y. (b)	Adam Durr	27-29 Lafayette st.	R. W. Lester	Labor Temple	Friday
43	Syracuse (c)	Frank Wallace	Box 416	W. W. Moat	Genesee & Clinton	2d & 4th Wed'day
44	Rochester (b)	John Cox	137 N. Clinton st.	F. T. Crockett	86 State st.	2d & 4th Saturday
45	Buffalo (b)	John E. McCadden	255 7th st.	J. S. Malahay	Goodale & Wash.	1st & 3rd Wednesday
46	Baltimore, Md. (f)	R. A. McPhee	423 W. Mulberry	M. J. Doyle	Par and Fayette st.	Wednesdays
47	Sioux City (a)	J. R. Crawford	4 Mitchell Hotel	Fred Kastle	414 4th st.	Fridays
48	Shawnee, O. T. (a)	F. M. Peyton	731 N. Market st.	W. R. Banks	214 1/2 N. Broadway	1st & 3rd Tuesday
49	Chicago (b)	Wm. Hickey	135 Racine ave.	J. E. Adams	Mas. Temple R. 210	1st & 3rd Monday
50	Bellevue (a)	Edw. Friedrichs	4 Bell Tel. Co	C. Johnson	A and Spring st.	Mondays
51	Eagle Pass	E. A. Ashley	Box 126	C. F. Tovey	236 Washington st.	Thursdays
52	Newark (c)	Edmund L. Beatty	304 S. 9th st.	C. F. Yearich	315 Market st.	Thursdays
53	Harrisburg (a)	James F. Carr	23 S. 2nd st.	M. T. Roberts	173 1/2 N. High st.	Thursdays
54	Columbus (a)	D. C. Haggerty	1100 Summit st.	J. M. Gus	7th and Locust st.	Thursdays
55	Des Moines (a)	Chas. Laflin	40th & Woodland	Thos. Costello	712 State st.	1st & 4th Friday
56	Erie (a)	J. F. St. Clair	1618 State st.	E. W. Fuller	11 West 1st st.	Tuesdays
57	Salt Lake (a)	L. Lynn	Box 402	J. S. Marsh	Main st.	Mondays
58	Niagara Fall (a)	C. P. Mingay	1317 Linwood av.	H. H. Hilderbrand	102 N. 11th st.	1st & 3rd Saturday
59	St. Louis (c)	M. Walsh	102 N. 11th st.	T. D. Simpson	114 S. Alamo st.	Thursdays
60	San Antonio (a)	W. C. Joliffe	222 N. Flores st.	Geo. Deiter	512 San Pedro st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
61	Los Angeles (c)	Chas. P. Lofthouse	505 E. 25th st.		221 W. Federal st.	1st & 4th Wed'd'y
62	Youngstown (a)	W. J. Newman	918 North ave.		302 Second st.	2d & 4th Wednesday
63	Warren, Pa. (a)	N. H. Spencer	Box 1094		Finns Hall, Pub. Sq.	Friday 8:00 p. m.
64	Youngstown, O. (c)	T. H. Blackburn	2001 Market st.		Labor Temple	1st & 3d Friday
65	Butte, Mont. (a)	C. E. Carlson	Box 846		525 1/2 Main st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
66	Houston, Tex. (a)	W. J. Peters	2319 Chartres st.		1504 Curtis st.	Mondays
67	Quincy, Ill. (a)	Fred Moeller	410 Oak st.		Live O. Flats, Elm.	Thursdays
68	Denver, Col. (c)	C. F. Oliver	Box 614		(1st Wed. 126 Ben-	1st & 2d Wed'day
69	Dallas, Tex. (a)	V. H. Torbert	444 Swiss av.		Victor av. Victor.	
70	Cripple Creek, Col. (a)	E. P. Steen	Box 684			
71	Lancaster, Pa. (a)	Simeon H. Suter	321 E. Frederick st	David N. Waters	22 S. Queen st.	2d & last Sunday
72	Waco, Tex. (a)	F. M. Marrs	1215 Baylor st.		6th and Franklin	2d & 4th Saturday
73	Spokane, Wash. (a)	A. T. Shortley	Box 635	T. P. Marso	Central Labor Hall	Wednesdays
74	Winona, Minn. (a)	Jay Dutton	569 W. King st.	R. M. Mills	115 Center st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
75	Gr. Rapids, Mich. (b)	E. Panderson	64 Wealthy av	W. M. Evans	67 Canal st.	1st & 3rd Thursday
76	Tacoma, Wash. (a)	C. A. Young	4113 S. Yakima av	L. O. Andres	721 Commerce st.	2d & 4th Wednesday
77	Seattle, Wash. (b)	W. B. Reed	Labor Temple, 13	T. Mereness	6th and University	Fridays, 8:00 p. m.
79	Syracuse, N. Y. (b)	Wm. H. Clission	245 Tennyson av.		Meyers Hall	Tuesdays

No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Pl.	Date Meeting.
80	Norfolk, Va. (a)	T. J. Gates.	4 Jacob st.	F. W. Sharp	206 Church st.	Wednesdays
81	Scranton, Pa. (a)	E. A. Howley	743 Madison av	Wm. E. Evans	134 Wyoming av	1st & 3d Monday
83	Milwaukee, Wis. (a)	Wm. Brazzell.	318 State st.	A. L. McGanley	630 Chestnut st.	Tuesdays
86	Schenectady, N. Y. (h)	E. L. Jandro	309 Craig st.		Cor. State & Center	3d Friday
86	Rochester, N. Y. (c)	Chas. Warder.	233 Tremont st.	A. J. Pearce	86 State st.	Mondays
87	Newark, N. J. (b)	W. Morris.	30 Monroe, Orange		236 Washington st.	Fridays
88	Savannah, Ga. (a)	E. H. Todd	Box 316	J. P. Kelley	Brought'n Whitaker	1st & 3d Wed'day
89	Georgetown, S. C. (a)	R. A. Gandy	Box 37	R. S. Bowser	Fire hall, Frazer st.	1st & 3d Saturday
90	New Haven, Conn. (a)	Jno. B. Salern	118 St. John st.	Wilbur C. S. Smith.	Insurance bldg.	2d & 4th Friday
91	Easton, Pa. (a)	W. C. Pearce	139 Wilkesbarre st.	J. B. Hurlburt	Journal bl. Church.	1st & 3d Tuesday
92	Hornell, Pa. (a)	H. F. Kelley.	13½ Genesee st.	Chas. L. Harrisso	ArCADE bldg	2d & 4th Saturday
94	East Liverpool, O. (a)	C. L. Lentz	162½ W. 5th st	S. G. Cowles	Fouler's hall	1st & 3d Friday
94	Kewanee, Ill. (m)	Jos. Hunt	713 E. 9th st	L. B. Hankings.		
95	Joplin, Mo. (a)	Rex. Camblin	Box 59	W. E. Barron	Walker's hall	Thursdays
96	Worcester, Mass. (a)	S. A. Strout	419 Main st.	Geo. H. Miller	419 Main st.	Mondays
97	Mt. Vernon, O. (a)	F. D. Morrison	Woster ave	C. R. Appelton	Quindora, Main st.	1st & 3d Saturday
98	Philadelphia, Pa. (c)	Chas. A. Fine	228 N. 56th st.	W. J. Day	Broad & Cherry st.	Tuesdays
98	Providence, R. I. (c)	J. H. Dugan	9 Shepard st.	R. A. Ripley	152 Weybossett st.	Mondays
100	Cincinnati, O. (a)	E. J. McDonnell	623 W. Adams st.	W. D. Kirkland	Hatchell's hall, Bay	Wednesdays
101	Cincinnati, O. (a)	J. H. Greiner	723 Bauer av	Wm. Monahan	1313 Vine st.	Wednesdays
102	Peterston, N. J. (c)	W. H. Cross.	Passaic, N. J.	R. Sigler	66 VanHouten st.	Thursdays
103	Boston, Mass. (c)	F. L. Kelley.	605 4th st.	S. J. Murphy	687 Washington st.	Wednesdays
104	Boston, Mass. (c)	Fred McDonald	Cambridge, Mass.	Jno. J. Paul	Hollis & Washing'tn	Tuesdays
106	Hamilton, Ont. (a)	Paris Patterson	266 Jackson st.	Chas. Fry	17 E. Main st.	2d & 4th Thursday
106	Jamesburg, N. Y. (a)	F. B. Stevens	404 W. 7th st	L. R. Jacobson	Bartenders' hall	Every other Tues.
107	Blomensburg, Pa. (a)	Geo. W. Phillips	427 4th st	W. E. Fisher	Main & Market sts.	3d Friday
108	Tampa, Fla. (a)	R. H. Thiot	Box 662	E. D. Fitzgerald.	Harrison & Ashly	
109	Rock Island, Ill. (b)	James Dallner	Davenport, Ia.	Geo. Perry	Turner's hall, 3d av	1st & 3d Wed'day
110	Schenectady, N. Y. (a)	Herman Barber.	R. F. D. No. 8	Geo. Kirby	Harrison and Ashly	1st Monday
112	Louisville, Ky. (a)	E. W. Gray		T. R. Knighton		Thursdays
113	Lynchburg, Va. (a)			W. W. Davis	15th and Main sts.	2d & 4th Tuesday
114	Toronto, Ont. (c)	A. T. Brooks	48 Amelia st.	J. S. Lightbound	Labor Temple	2d & 4th Tuesday
116	Los Angeles, Cal. (c)	Walter Smith	1134 E. Vernon st.	Jas. C. McDonald	517 S. Broadway	Tuesdays
117	Elgin, Ill. (a)	James W. Burns	424 Franklin st.	Isaac Metzger	Trades Council Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
118	Dayton, O. (a)	J. B. Getler	241 Lorain st.	Harrison York	14th and Jefferson st.	Tuesdays
120	London, Ont. (m)	Chas. W. Alford.		Edwin C. Morkie	Knights Pythias H'l	1st & 3d Saturday
121	Denver, Col. (a)	B. A. Reser	2239 Lincoln av	E. A. Jackson	15th and Curtis sts.	Wednesdays
122	Great Falls, Mont. (a)	C. Onson	Box 385		6th and 1st av., S.	Moodays
123	Wilmington, N. C. (a)	Jordan F. Jones	115 Market st.			
124	Kansas City, Mo. (c)	C. M. Small.	1014 Cherry st.	R. Crosswhite	Labor Headquarters	Tuesdays
124	Portland, Ore. (b)	W. L. Trullinger	1020 13th st.	D. D. McKay	162 2nd st.	Mondays
126	Little Rock, Ark. (a)	Thos. M. Kelley	623 E. 13th st.	N. W. Crabtree.	7th and Ringo sts.	Wednesdays
126	New Rochelle, N. Y. (c)	Frank Dolan	22 Walnut st.	John Hughes.	244 Main st.	1st & last Friday
128	Alton, Ill. (a)	F. J. Piper.	Box 265		Tades Labor Hall	2d & 4th Tuesday
129	Nashville, Tenn. (a)	C. Snider.	301 Church st.		Labor Advocates H.	Saturdays
130	New Orleans, La. (c)	H. M. Miller.	810 Henry Clay av	A. Porteur.	407 Carondelet st.	Fridays
131	Travers City, Mich. (a)	I. L. Cook	311 W. 12th st.		127 E. Front st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
132	South Bend, Ind. (b)	H. C. Moore.	Box 803.	L. Henry	5th and Ohio sts.	Every other Mon.
133	Detroit (c)	J. H. Bushy	769 Roosevelt ave.	Chas. E. Lakin	34 Monroe ave.	Mondays
134	Chicago (c)	R. A. Shields	166 E. Madison st.	P. F. Sullivan	166 E. Madison	Thursdays
135	La Crosse (a)	H. G. Rogers	233 N. 7th st.	H. G. Rogers	Jay st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
136	Bham.			W. R. Wilcox	1912½ 2nd ave.	Wednesdays
137	Albany (a)	M. J. Roe	221 Clinton ave.	Jno. J. Kennedy	S. Pearl st.	2nd & 4th Friday
138	Ft. Wayne (b)	D. Mullen	200 N. Barrst.		Court st.	2d & 4th Thursday
139	Ehuira (a)	J. K. Rackord.	709 Hopkins st.	M. M. Pallak	322 Corral st.	1st & 3rd Saturday
140	Schenectady (a)	Peter J. Rissberger	237 Cen. av Albany	J. B. Welch	State & Centre sts.	1st & 3th Wed'day
141	Wheeling (c)	L. Keyser.	72 Indiana st.	L. E. Knapp	Market st.	Friday
142	Wheeling (b)	G. W. Littall.	1507 Chaplin st.	J. W. Bonsall.	Market st.	Wednesday
143	Ashlabud (a)	J. D. Bonnar.	10 Station st.	C. A. Eighmy	Cor. Center & Main	2d & 4th Friday
144	Wichita (a)	A. W. Skinner.	51 E. Douglas ave.	T. L. Roberts	106 E. 1st st.	2d & 4th Friday
145	Saginaw (a)	C. V. Ross	1108 Hapier ave.	F. D. Dunham	Genesee ave.	1st & 3rd Wed'day
146	Bridgeport.	E. E. Graham	Box 114			Tuesdays
147	Anderson (a)	E. H. Ferrell.	1723 Main st.	H. Pike	1127 Meridian st.	1st & 3rd Thursday
148	Washington (b)	E. M. Grimsley.	Tenleytown D. C.	C. E. Young	600 G N. W	Mondays
149	Aurora (a)	J. L. Ouirem	508 Railroad st.	C. W. McCroy	Fox st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
150	Bay City (a)	Charler Creunpton.	City Hall.	Samuel V. Auger.	Water ft. 4th & 5th.	1st & 3rd Monday
151	San Francisco	Wm. Coyle	1726 S. 12th ave.	P. O. Peterson.	218 Guerrero st.	Tuesdays
153	Marion (a)	Elmer Merriman	333 E. Swayzer st.		S. W. Cor. Square	Mondays
155	Oklahoma, O. T. (b)	J. C. Clarke.	1020 West 1st st.	T. H. Reynolds	1304½ Grand av	Wednesdays
156	Ft. Worth, Tex. (a)	Chas. Funkhouser.	Central Fire Hall.	Lee Stephens.	2d & Throckmorton	Wednesdays
157	Elkhart, Ind. (a)	Asa Kintslr.	R. F. D. No. 7.	James Davis.	S. Main & Franklin	2d & 4th Thurs'd
158	Green Bay, Wis. (a)	H. M. Chasse.	210 S. Jefferson st	John Murphy		
159	Madison, Wis. (a)	Thos. McKenna.	107 N. Broom st.		State & Mifflin sts.	2d & 4th Thurs'd
160	Zanesville, O. (b)	A. E. DeLong.	Route 8		512 Main st.	Tuesdays
161	Uniontown, Pa. (a)	John D. Riffle.	Box 453 I. B. E. W	Elmer E. Moyer.	Main st. T. & L. H'l	1st & 3d Friday
162	Omaha, Neb. (b)	W. C. Goold.	Box 492.	Jas. J. Gillen	15th & Dodge sts.	Tuesdays
163	Wilkesbarre, Pa. (b)	J. J. McGlynn.	390 South st.		31 W. Market st.	2d & 4th Monday
164	Jersey City, N. J. (c)	W. Coleman	165 Hopkins av	Edward Cook	Hellers Hall, 5 Cor's	Fridays
165	Newport News, Va. (a)			A. D. Richardson	2808 Washington av	Tuesdays
166	Winnipeg, Man. (c)	Jas. McPhee.	James st. East.	R. S. Gorden	James st. E., T. Hall	Wednesdays
168	Parkersburg, W. Va. (a)	W. C. Vaughn.	Beechwood H'hts		Court sq. B'kl's hall	Wednesdays
169	Fresno, Cal. (a)	Clyde Smith	120 Calaveras av	E. Graefenecker	Edgerly bldg. U. H.	Wednesdays
170	Mason City, Ia.	Jno. J. Gorman	607 Cottage av			
171	Ann Arbor, Mich. (a)	J. L. Sorensen	207 S. 7th st.		N. W. cor. Main st.	1st & 3d Saturday
172	Newark, O. (a)	S. C. Alsford	51 Ninth st.	J. E. Martin	12½ E. Church st.	Mondays
173	Ottumwa, Ia. (a)	E. H. Trent.	601 Finley av	Roy Hunt	Labor Hall, 2d st.	2d & 4th Wedn'sy
176	Joliet, Ill. (a)	Chas. M. Hughes	202 Scott st.	Geo. M. Dow	Ottawa & Jefferson	Wednesdays
177	Paducah, Ky. (a)	J. W. Jewell.	531 S. 5th st.	H. C. Rawlings.	Labor Hall, N. 4th st	Mondays
178	Canron, O. (a)	S. K. Haines.	1204 W. 2d st.	G. F. Koehler	Red Men's hall	2d & 4th Friday
180	Vallejo, Calif. (a)	J. A. Sides.	228 Alabama st.		Labor Union hall	1st & 3d Friday
181	Utica, N. Y. (c)	Herman Wameling	247 Seymour ave.	Charles Ehresman	Labor Temple	3d Friday



# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Pl.	Date Meeting.
183	Lexington, Ky. (a)	C. A. Mobyas	208 E. 3d st.	George Royce	218 E. Main st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
184	Galesburg, Ill. (a)	Glenn McGowan	525 Monroe st.	J. E. McMeew	Trades Assem. hall.	1st & 3d Wed'day
185	Helena, Mont. (a)	A. J. Jorgensen	Box 287.	A. J. Jorgensen	Park & 6th st.	1st & 3d Thursday
187	Oshkosh, Wis. (a)	C. W. Quinn	117 Monroe st.	Wm. Houf	Main & Church sts.	Mondays.
189	Quincy, Mass. (c)	Charles E. Huntley	29 Foster st.	James B. Oakea	Wilson hall.	2d & 4th Tuesday
190	Newark, N. J. (h)	Wm. Bergquest	258 M'tgomery st.	Wm. Farley	301 Plain st.	2d & 4th Monday
191	Everett, Wash. (a)	Robt. J. Olinger	1803 Pacific st.	Roland B. Lane	2820 Lombard st.	Thursdays
192	Memphis, Tenn. (b)	W. M. Hay	497 6th st.		Labor Temple.	Tuesdays
193	Springfield, Ill. (b)	Sylvester Dillard	1141 N. Walnut st.	E. A. Rook	226 S. 5th st.	Wednesdays.
194	Shreveport, La. (a)	H. C. Minor	710 Travis st.		708 1/2 Milam st.	Mondays.
195	Danbury, Conn. (a)	Geo. S. Hoyt	309 Main st.	Geo. S. Hoyt	309 Main st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
196	Rockford, Ill. (a)	L. C. Williamson	218 N. Court st.		309 1/2 W. st.	1st & 3d Friday
197	Bloomington, Ill. (a)	W. S. Briscoe	Lock box 286.		205 N. Center st.	Thursdays
198	Dubuque, Ia. (a)	J. N. Kralh	Facade bldg	Frank Chalden	7th & Main sts.	Thursdays
200	Anaconda, Mont. (a)	John H. Davies	Box 483.	W. Baker	Commercial & Main	1st & 3d Tuesday
201	Appleton, Wis. (a)	Jno. Tempes	1026 6th st.	Wm. F. Kerns	Appel'n & Edwards	1st & 3d Tuesday
202	Seattle, Wash. (d)	Edw. L. Cooper	13 Labor Temple.		Occidental & Yesler	2d Tuesday
204	Springfield, O. (a)	John Perry	225 E. Columbia st.	Walter W. Ross	Main st. & Walnut	Mondays.
205	Jackson, Mich. (a)	E. Wideman	345 S. Park ave.	Wm. Sullivan	Main & Jackson sts.	Tuesdays
206	Hastings, Neb. (a)	Lewis Biggerstaff	618 S. St. Joe ave.	J. A. Bradford	G. A. R. hall, W. 2d.	1st & 3d Thursday
207	Stockton, Calif. (a)	H. Gooby	220 N. Pilgrim st.	C. W. Brock	Masonic hall	Thursdays
209	Logansport, Ind. (a)	Mate Costenborder	820 Racine st.	J. H. Parlette	310 1/2 4th st.	1st & 3d Friday
210	Atlantic City, N. J. (b)	L. E. Byers	Rear 16 S. Ohio av	Harry Armstrong	Odd Fellows' hall.	Wednesdays.
211	Atlantic City, N. J. (c)	Ernest W. McCann	Alcazar.	Ernest W. McCann	1531 Atlantic ave.	Fridays
212	Cincinnati, O. (c)	A. Cullen	29 E. 12th st.	Carl Voelmeicke	1313 Vine st.	Wednesdays.
213	Vancouver, B. C. (a)	T. Hammersmark	631 Jackson ave.	Geo. Jenkins		
214	Olean, N. Y. (a)	H. C. Finch	492 Higgins av			
215	Hot Springs, Ark. (a)	A. A. Taylor	Box 497.	Daniel McDonald	Prospect & Exch'g'e	1st & 3d Tuesday
216	Owensboro, Ky. (a)	E. H. Pierce	612 Triplett st.	E. L. Mitchell	Lehman's hall, W. 2.	Tuesdays
217	Seattle, Wash. (c)	E. L. Shock	206 Summit ave.	J. F. UePage	6th av. & Senneca st.	Tuesday
218	Sharon, Pa. (a)	H. W. Price	Box 147	Chas. Ault	Grim hall, State st.	Alternate Friday
220	So. McAlester, I. T. (a)	L. A. Burress	Krebs, I. T.	L. Barker	Shriner hall.	1st & 3d Monday
221	Beaumont, Tex. (b)	Robt. Ramey	Box 524		T. & L. Assem. hall	1st & 3d Friday
223	Brockton, Mass. (a)	P. E. Benton	Brockton, Mass	W. S. Holbrook		
224	New Bedford, Mass. (a)	Irvile L. Damon	88 Florence st.	Fred T. Roach	Weaver hall	1st & 3d Friday
225	Topeka, Kan. (a)	F. R. Roby	P. O. Box 14	Joe Strawn	618 Kansas av.	Wednesdays.
227	Birmingham, Ala. (b)	G. W. Brown	316 N. 18th st.	J. B. Lewis	212 1/2 N. 20th st.	Wednesdays.
230	Victoria, B. C.	Chas. F. S. Chitty	149 Cook st.			
231	Grand Rapids, Mich. (c)	S. D. Foster	115 Palmer av.	F. Thomas Turner	Labor Council Hall	2d & 4th Monday
233	Colo. Springs, Colo. (b)	D. K. Gillette	Box 654.		22 S. Trejon st.	2d & 4th Thursday
236	Streator, Ill. (a)	George Duffner	514 W. Bridge st.	Ed. Hill	221 Main st.	Wednesdays.
237	Lorain, O. (a)	Guy Marple	96 E. Erie av	C. A. Bemis	S. E. cor. Erie av	1st & 3d Thursday
239	Ashville, N. C.	Geo. W. Grabam	5 Oakdale av	A. G. Miller	41 Patton av.	Saturdays.
239	Williamsport, Pa. (a)	C. S. Bussler	17 E. 3d st.	H. E. Ritter	Court and Willow	Wednesdays.
243	Vincennes, Ind. (a)	I. L. Johnson	212 N. 7th st.	T. J. Fish	Manhattan Hall	Wednesdays.
244	E. Mauch Chunk, Pa. (a)	W. W. Brown	Box 293.	Geo. W. Mummey	Hess Hall.	3d Sunday
245	Toledo, O. (b)	Harry L. Hunt	1506 Locast st.	Chas. E. Robbins	Swiss Hall.	Mondays
246	Stubenville, O. (a)	E. D. Richards	Box 555.	Robt. Maxwell	Carpenter's Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
247	Schnectady, N. Y. (h)	Wm. J. Altheiser	882 Strong st.	G. E. Beller	State and Center sts	1st & 3d Thursday
248	Chillicothe, O.	H. M. Elliott	Box 292.	Chas. McGee	101 1/2 N. Paint st.	Sundays
262	St. Catherine, Ont.	Jos. Lappin				
262	San Jose, Cal. (a)	R. E. Warren	903 Delmas av	J. S. Worthington	151 S. 1st st.	Tuesdays
251	Pine Bluff, Ark. (a)	W. H. Smith	Box 248.	E. E. Walker	208 1/2 W. 2d st.	1st & 3d Wed.
253	Cedar Rapids, Ia. (a)	Tony Weidlich	322 13th av., W	Fred Thomas	1st av. & 2d st., E.	2d & 4th Friday
254	Schnectady, N. Y.	C. Babcock	330 Hulett st.			
256	Charleston, W. Va. (b)	Walter Lewis	Gen Delivery	C. P. Shiveley	107 1/2 Capital st.	2d & 4th Wed.
257	Jackson, Miss. (a)	Rufus Keene	226 W. Capital st.			
258	Providence, R. I. (b)	D. J. Spellman	27 S. Court st.	W. J. Gould	152 Weybosset st.	Fridays
259	Salem, Mass. (a)	F. A. Coker	37 March st.	M. L. Lewis	Odd Fellows Hall.	Tuesdays
261	Saratoga, N. Y. (b)	C. A. Baker	455 Broadway	W. H. Lavinge	K. of P. Hall.	Wednesdays.
262	Plainfield, N. J. (a)	H. Ellenfield.	604 E. 6th st.	W. J. Walp	Wednesdays	1st & 3d Monday
263	Shamokin, Pa. (a)	Ed. Roth.	248 Wood st.	Wm. P. Hall	Independent st.	Sundays
264	Pittsfield, Mass. (a)	C. C. Rowley	240 Tyler st.	Jas. Courtney, Jr.	North st. Bart's Hall	2d & 4th Friday
265	Lincoln, Neb. (a)	W. L. Mayor	2335 Q st	O. M. Rudy	128 South 10th st	Thursdays
267	Schnectady, N. Y. (c)	John W. Cain	R. F. D. No. 1	Homer De Groat	State & Center ets.	1st & 3d Saturday
268	Newport, R. I. (a)	Harry Harvey	13 Maitland st.	H. A. Butcher	Thames st.	2d & 4th Thursday
270	New York, N. Y. (h)	E. Taylor	1026 Westch'ter av	G. C. Schultz	16th st. and 3d av	Tuesdays
272	Sherman, Tex. (a)	R. S. Dougherty.	612 S. Montgomery	R. S. Dougherty	Sq. & W. Houston st	2d & 4th Friday
273	Clinton, Ia.	Chas. Howe	412 N. 2d st			
274	Marinette, Wis. (a)	F. E. McWayne	2020 Maple av.		G. A. R. Hall, Main	1st & 3d Thursday
275	Muskegon, Mich. (a)	C. B. Morey	32 Miller av.	W. H. Krebs.	West av. & Terrace	1st & 3d Thursday
276	Superior, Wis.	J. R. Tillotson	1407 Cummings av	J. Johnston	Union Hall.	1st & 3d Thursday
277	Kingston, N. Y. (a)	H. H. Buckbee	10 Grand st.	R. Coles	Broadway, City H'll	1st & 3d Tuesday
278	Rock Island, Ill. (c)	Jay C. Mead	1106 W. 3d st. D'p't	Chester Weigand	Turner Hall, 3d av.	2d & 4th Friday
279	Terre Haute, Ind. (c)	L. R. Dickerson	509 S. 13th st	O. F. Dickey	8th & Washab av	1st & 3d Sunday
280	Hammond, Ind. (a)	Frank D. Cooley	20 Sibley st.	B. Mead	100 E. State st.	1st & 3d Friday
282	Chicago, Ill. (a)	Wm. A. Kemp	3362 Archer av	Wm. J. O'Leary	44th & Halstead sts	2d & 4th Thursday
283	Oakland, Cal. (b)	R. M. Townes	1077 12th st.	W. A. Thompson	865 Broadway	Wednesdays
284	Rochester, N. Y.			Geo. F. Davis		
286	New Albany, Ind. (a)	Francis H. Welch	32 East 6th st.	O. L. Beil	Pearl & Market sts.	1st & 3d Monday
287	Philadelphia, Pa. (f)	W. J. Gillin	1532 N. Garnet st.	J. Maxwell	Broad & Cherry sts	Wednesdays
288	Waterloo, Ia.	W. L. Harvey	915 West 2d st.	Walter Haynes	Cen. L. Hall, 4th st.	1st & 3d Thursday
291	Boise, Idaho. (a)	E. E. Harmon	Box 525.	C. A. Madison	810 Bannock st.	Fridays.
292	Minneapolis, Minn. (c)	F. P. Root	407 Century bldg.	M. T. Moss	36 Sixth st. South.	2d & 4th Monday
293	North Adams, Mass.	Jno. Buckley	Furnace st.	Paul E. Doolittle		
295	Greensboro, N. C. (a)	J. R. Lyle	207 S. Forbis st.		E. W. Hall, S. Elm.	Wednesdays.
296	Poughkeepsie (a)	Wm. F. Darrow	421 Main st.	Palmer Lawson	6-8 Washington st.	3d Tues. each mo.
298	Findlay (b)	Geo. E. Hildehand	605 Cherry st.	F. W. Biggs.	S. Main st.	2d & 4th Thursday
299	Camden (a)	H. B. Fraser	B 249 Riverton N. J	P. Ward	7th and Birch.	Thursdays
300	Auburn (b)	Jas. J. Love	10 Sheridan st.		6 State st	Fridays
301	Texarkana (a)	Roy Taylor	1102 Co ave.	R. D. Carter		

## THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Place.	Date Meeting.
305	Fort Wayne (c)	R. R. Bartel.	1133 Elmwood ave	A. H. Myer.	Court st.	Fridays
306	Albuquerque (d)	Harry Payton	Mutual Tel. Co.	Carl Gillman.	R. R. ave	2nd & 4th Friday
307	Cumberland (a)	J. Jos. Kelly	5 Cecelia st.	R. Snyder.	Mill st.	1st & 3d Thursday
308	Beaumont (c)	L. E. Lockhart	Box 932.	C. C. Hall.	Pearl and Wash. sts.	Tuesdays
309	E. St. Louis (b)	R. M. Snyder	1610 Hall ave.	F. P. Middleton	Missouri ave.	1st 3d 5th Monday
310	Stamford (a)	Norman R. Wilcox	Box 134.	J. J. Farrell.	442 Main st.	1st Mondays
311	Beloit.	Ed. Conant	4 Wis. Tel. Co.			
313	Wilmington (a)	H. M. Smith	1112 West st	C. Woodsides	7th & Shipley sts.	Thursdays
314	Bellingham.	C. P. Hoskins	Box 166.	N. W. Bellingham.	Elk & Magnolia sts.	Mondays
315	Baton Rouge.	E. H. Haas.	307 3d st.	J. E. Danna.		
316	Ogden (a)	George W. Snively	Box 44.	Charles Allen	362 24th st	Wednesdays
317	Portland (c)	J. S. M. Crockwell	Box 644.	E. A. Ruhl.	2nd & Morrison sts.	Friday
318	Knoxville (a)	Ed. S. Nelson.	Box 518.	J. E. Shoemaker.	Gay & Commerce.	1st & 3d Saturday
319	Pittsburg (i)	Jno. J. Slomen	225 Lathrop	R. L. Callahan.	555 Smithfield st.	Thursdays
320	Paris	R. Roberts	Paris, Tex.			
321	La Salle (a)	Charles W. Ash	213 Gooding st.	Tomy Habel	Main st.	1st & 3d Saturday
324	Brazil (a)	Harry Reed.	12 W. Maple st.	R. E. Bolim.	107 W. Main st.	Jan. 8, 1907
325	Binghamton (c)	W. J. Bishwell	102 Lewis st.	H. V. Davis.	152 Washington	2d & 4th Monday
327	Cornellville (a)	P. T. McDonald.	240 E. Main st.	Frank Srveeney	Main & Arch sts.	2d & 4th Thursday
328	Oswego (a)	Frank W. Gallagher	79 E. 8th st.	Henry Lafrance	West 1st st.	1st & 3d Friday
330	Kansas City, Mo. (f)	Geo. Davidson	7328 E. 30th st	C. T. Lewis.	1112 Locust st.	Wednesdays
331	Long Branch, N. J. (a)	F. M. Brooks	Ocean Grove, N. J.	Wm. J. Roop.	Haily's Hose Hall.	1st & 3d Monday
334	Mobile, Ala. (c)	W. W. Sconyers	419 Marine st.	H. O. Brewer.	Cen. T. Council H'	1st & 3d Thursday
335	Springfield, Mo. (a)	C. G. Criswell	1015 State st.	R. M. Sutton	321 Boonville st.	Saturdays
338	Dennison, Tex. (c)	W. H. Halderman	1015 W. Nelson st.	J. W. Acree	111 1/2 S. Rusk av.	Thursdays
339	Ft. William, Ont. (a)	J. B. Hunter	318 Robinson st.	W. C. Jahnson		
340	Sacramento, Cal. (c)	Wm. A. Strand	1415 21st st.	J. F. Hurney	9th & I sts.	1st & 3d Monday
341	Wausan, Wis. (a)	W. H. Smale	810 3d st.	John Ogle	Grand av. & Forest	2d & 4th Tuesday
342	New Brighton, Pa. (a)	J. L. Allwine	Rochester, Pa.	Geo. W. Kirkade.	3d av. & 9th st.	1st & 3d Thursday
343	Norwich, Conn. (a)	Benj. G. Skinner	97 School st.	J. L. Smith.	Carpenters' Hall.	2d & 4th Wed.
344	Sydney, C. B., N. A. (a)	Arthur Mullin	Victoria Road.	W. R. Duncan.	O. A. H. Hall.	Tuesdays
345	Mobile, Ala.	W. E. Prewitt	310 Charleston st	L. C. Lytz	54 N. Royal st.	Mondays
346	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Wm. Dowlin	Pan. Tel. Co.			
347	Peru, Ind. (b)	C. E. Richwine	Lock box 33	O. G. Reuter	Teamsters' Hall.	Mondays
348	Calgary, Alta., Can. (a)	John C. Abbott.	Imperial Hotel	James Packer.	D. J. Young's store	2d & 4th Thursday
349	Miami, Fla. (a)	S. Powell	Buenavista, Fla.		Electrical Hall.	1st & 3d Monday
350	Hannibal, Mo. (a)	Harry Boot	211 N. 4th st	Milton Jackson.	111 S. Miami st.	2d & 4th Monday
351	Meriden, Conn. (a)	R. P. Dittman	72 1/2 E. Main st.	P. Morganson	Connecticut Hall.	1st & 3d Wed.
352	Lansing, Mich. (a)	A. H. Collesler	720 Cedar st.		Labor Hall.	2d & 4th Tuesday
353	Toronto, Can. (b)	David Hiven.	77 Shuter st.	Teos. Kidney	Occident Hall.	1st & 3d Monday
354	Kansas, Mo. (b)	C. F. Drollinger	3031 Cherry st.	J. N. Gorrell.	1112 Locust st.	Tuesdays
355	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Wm. McDonough.	264 Oak st.		138 Smith st.	1st Mon. month
358	Iron Mount, Mich. (a)	Conrad Carlson.	120 River av.	Geo. Flitcher.	421 Stephenson av.	1st Thursday
360	Sioux Falls, S. D. (a)	R. N. Rounds	1401 S. Phillips av.	L. H. Snyder	Labor Hall.	1st & 3d Tuesday
361	Tonapah, Nev. (a)	J. A. Brown	S. Nev. T. & T. Co.	Clarence Carr.	Miners' Hall.	2d & 4th Friday
362	Kankakee, Ill. (a)	A. Radcliffe.	Box 731.	E. J. Stelter	Court & Schuyler av	2d & 4th Monday
363	Montgomery, Ala. (a)	T. J. Hancock	329 Cleveland av.	W. N. Miller	201 1/2 S. Perry st.	Thursdays
364	Guthrie, Okla. (a)	C. E. Stewart	305 S. 2d st.	C. E. Stewart	115 S. 2d st	Tuesday
365	Fulton, Mo. (b)	Harry Tripp	318 Center st.	Harry Tripp		2d & 4th Saturday
366	Allentown, Pa. (a)	Chas. Hoffman	1112 Court st.	William Cook	714 Hamilton st.	3d Sunay
367	Granite City, Ill. (a)	W. L. Harleson	2145 B. st.			
368	New York, N. Y. (f)	J. S. Wellington	306 W. 114th st	H. J. Quinn	12th st. & Market pl.	2d & 4th Wed'day
369	Louisville, Ky. (c)	Archie Maxey	R. F. D. No. 2 st. E	F. F. Staffney	Jefferson st. bt. 1 & 2	Fridays
370	Los Angeles, Calif. (c)	M. C. Madison	401 N. Bruch st.	T. T. Sturgeon	517 S. Broadway st.	Tuesdays
371	Washington, Ind. (a)	John Yabrough	1107 E. Walnut st	Roy W. Eves.	Masonic hall	2d & 4th Tuesday
372	Boone, Ia. (a)	H. L. Tillson	621 Tama st.	H. L. Tillson.	Commercial & Main	1st & 3d Wed'day
376	Chicago, Ill. (a)	Jno. F. Nichols	212 S. Halstead st	Wm. Hall.	212 S. Halsted st	1st & 3d Wednesday
377	Lynn, Mass. (a)	J. T. Doran	39 Whittier st	F. Connell	62 Monroe st.	Monday
381	Chicago, Ill. (i)	Chas. M. Hall	183 Indiana st.	Geo. D. Griffiths	12 S. Clark st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
382	Columbia, S. C. (a)	H. R. McKain	2011 Gadsden st.	W. F. Romanstine	Richlan Volunt'y hl	Wednesdays
385	Lawrence, Mass. (a)	C. F. Kavanah.	157 Willow st.	Wilford Barlow	246 Essex st.	1st & 3d Friday
387	Freeport, Ill. (a)	A. B. Clark	15 Summit st.		Blust's h'l, Galena st	1st & 3d Thursday
388	Palestine, Tex.	J. T. Brown	Queen & Kolstad	S. A. Taylor	Tel. office, Main st	1st Monday
389	Glen Falls, N. Y. (a)	Sylvester Palmer	18 Sheridan st.	Allen Clafin	23 Ridge st.	1st & 3d Tuesday
390	Burlington, Vt.	C. G. Sanders	88 Grant st.			
392	Troy, N. Y. (a)	W. P. Hayden	510 4th st.	F. Futscher	1st & Congress st.	1st & 3d Thursday
394	Auburn, N. Y. (b)	Joseph Bergan	16 Case av	Joseph Bergan.	Mantel hall	2d & 4th Wed'day
396	Boston, Mass.	H. E. Hewes	Jamica Plains	C. H. Morgan		
398	St. Cloud, Minn. (a)	Harry Hamlin	314 S. 6th av	Angus B. McKenzie	609 St. Germain st.	1st & 3d Monay.
399	Portland, Me.	A. G. Moody	5 Heath st.	W. J. Ingersoll.	Farmington bldg.	2d & 4th Tuesday
400	Barre, Vt. (a)	Chas. Page		Geo. H. Collamer	I. O. O. F. hall.	2d & 4th Tuesday
401	Reno, Nev. (a)	F. J. Brown	Box 81.	F. J. Brown	6th & Lienas sts	Wednesdays
404	San Francisco, Cal	Fred Sharp	17 Hoffman av.	C. T. Lyman	Sherman hall	1st & 3d Monday
406	Ardmore, I. T. (a)	J. F. Jordan	Chickasaw T. Co	Ben West.	Union hall	2d & 4th Friday
407	Marquette, Mich. (a)	Oscar H. Siewert	339 Alger st.	Oscar H. Siewert.	Siegels Hall, 3d st.	1st & 3d Wed'day
408	Missoula, Mont. (a)	J. A. Cavender		A. H. Holmes	Fir's Hall, Main st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
409	Ithaca, N. Y. (a)	E. B. Quackenbush	411 E. State st.	F. E. Robbins	C. L. hall, E. State	1st & 3d Friday
411	Warren, O. (a)	P. T. Aumud	Warren st.	D. B. Watson.	Forresters' hall.	1st & 3d Tuesday
415	Cheyenne, Wyo. (a)	H. S. Whalen	Box 513		Union hall, Fergusn	1st & 3d Monday
418	Pasadena, Cal. (a)	John White	244 E. Green st.	P. G. White	35 W. Union st.	Mondays
419	New York, N. Y. (i)	J. W. Carr	Union Hill, N. J.	W. Smith	393 2d ave	2d & 4th Saturday
420	Keokuk, Ia. (a)	J. E. Mott	1101 High st.	D. Hendricks	10th & Main sts.	2d & 4th Saturday
421	Watertown, N. Y. (b)	H. J. Dobbs	2 Vale st.	Fred Boyce	Bingham blk., Court	1st & 3d Thursday
422	Hackensack, N. J. (a)	Garrett S. Burr	21 Moore st.	Thos. Burns	Susquehanna hall	1st & 3d Thursday
426	Portsmouth, N. H. (a)	A. B. Damon	Kittery, Me.	F. C. Hatch.	Pierce hall, High st.	2d & 4th Friday
427	Springfield, Ill.	T. H. Spears.	830 N. 5th st.	O. F. Davenport	226 S. 5th st.	1st & 3d Monday
428	Bakersfield, Cal. (a)	A. Barkley	921 1st. Kern Cal	C. T. Collins.	L. C. hall, 1829 H st.	Fridays
430	Racine, Wis. (a)	Geo. H. McCarthy	1044 Villa st.	Otto Rush	Main & 4th sts.	2d & 4th Wed'day
434	Douglas, Ariz. (a)	P. T. Bunting	Box 437			
435	Winnipeg, Man. (b)	T. Woodman	364 Redwood av	J. L. McBride	Trades hall, James.	2d & 4th Monday
438	Oneonta, N. Y. (a)	C. L. House.	371 Main st.		143 Main st.	2d & 4th Sunday

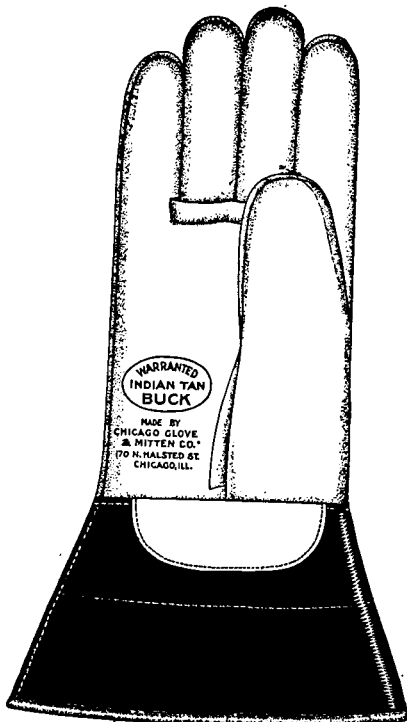
No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Pl.	Date Meeting.
437	Fall River, Mass.	C. W. Carter	244 Grove st.	John E. Sullivan	Celtic hall	1st & 3d Monday
438	Salisbury, N. C. (a)	G. N. Cooper	417 N. Main st.	C. R. Harrison	Bartenders' hall	Tuesdays
439	Alliance, O.	H. J. Everhardt	459 Main st.			
440	Grand Rapids, Wis. (a)	H. J. Voyer				
442	Schenectady, N. Y. (b)	A. F. Rogers	1017 McClyman st.	J. C. E. VanEtten	Cath. Forrester's hl.	2d & 4th Saturday
444	Carlinville (a)	Charles P. Galleher	Box 386	C. Cox	State & Center sts.	2d & 4th Monday
445	Battle Creek (b)	Don Cole	62 Highway	H. F. Spier	Square & S. Broad.	1st & 3d Monday
447	Rutland (a)	C. O. Bashaw	M. Church st.	H. R. Grower	Main & Jefferson	Sundays
448	Annapolis (a)	A. Hargreaves	237 Hanover st.		Wales & Center sts.	2d & last Friday
449	Pocatello (a)	A. J. Bruce	Box 196	Theo. LeBaron	Market Space	2d & 4th Thursday
450	Goldfield (a)	F. T. Brooks	Box 860	A. S. Bell	S. Cleveland ave.	1st & 3d Wed'day
451	Santa Barbara (a)	E. J. Morrison	Box 415	Jack Cleveland		
452	Pensacola	R. H. Krillar	Box 814	E. G. Cotter	903 State st.	Fridays
456	Oklahoma City (c)	A. C. Hein	231 W. 7th st.	W. B. Winscoatte	315½ S. Palafox st.	Thursday
457	Altoona (a)	F. C. Williams	107 3d st.	Chas. T. Woodburn	4½ W. Cal. ave.	1st & 3d Tuesday
458	Aberdeen (a)	H. Benneche	804 W. 4th st.	P. A. Snider	1509 Elerent ave	
459	Cortland (a)	Fay Woodworth	R. F. D. No. 7	J. W. Mounsey	Heron st.	Fridays
462	St. Louis (h)	Richard E. Anger	2222 University st.		22½ Main st.	2d & 4th Monday
463	Montreal (b)	H. G. Rolfe	15 3d ave	M. Kearns	2 st Catherine St. W	1st & 3d Monday
464	Cleveland (h)	Wm. Fox	Superior ave. N.E.	Ben Wolf	344 Ontario st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
465	San Diego	H. Eckenrode	606 Julian av	R. W. Clingman	H. st. bet. 6th & 7th	Thursdays
466	Belvidere (a)	W. J. Pratt	1203 Garfield ave.	Walter Stage	112 Logan ave	Fridays
467	Chattanooga	Jno. R. Tumley	Box 11			1st & 3d Monday
468	Cleveland (h)	J. E. Gahan	2807 Carroll ave.	Louis G. Frick	422 Superior st.	2d & 4th Friday
469	York (a)	C. M. Fisher	442 Park st.	D. G. M. Wallick	42 N. George st.	Tuesdays
471	Millinocket (a)	Weston Lyon	Great Northern H.	Weston Lyon	McCaffrey's Hall	last Sun. each mo.
473	Port Richmond.	W. E. Roth	Box 188		Washington ave.	Mondays
474	Memphis (c)	Chas. L. Hamilton	208 Adams ave.	R. L. Taylor	2nd st.	Monday
475	Silverton	Mets Rodgers	Box 277	Harry W. Walker	Greene st	Saturday
476	Schenectady	Robert M. Smith	809 State st.	W. A. Wusgawer		
477	San Bernardino, Cal.	Frank Pitts	Box 134	Ralph Laird	Labor Hall	Thursday
479	Denver, Colo (G)	H. Knunson	Box 127	W. S. Campbell	Howe Hall	Saturdays
480	Charleston, W. Va.	Geo. Mathis	705 Bullitt	C. R. Herman		
481	Indianapolis, Ind.	Wm. E. Thompson	1344 Laurel St.	C. K. Campbell	Paperhangers' Hall	Wednesdays
483	Tacoma, Wash.	W. L. Bradshaw	4612 S Yakima Ave	W. R. Harris	Parker's Hall	Tuesdays
484	Waterbury, Conn.	Thomas O'Reilly	391 E. Main St.	J. H. Hartnett	Carpenter's Hall	2nd and 4th Weds.
485	Worcester, Mass.	C. H. Beers	296 Pleasant St.	Ed. Sargent		
486	Paterson, N. J.	Geo. B. Fox	57 E. Main St.	J. M. Arnold	Helvetia Hall	1st and 3d Fridays
487	Lincoln, Neb. (C)	W. W. Ricker	1504 S St.	A. L. Harvey	312 S 12th	Sundays
489	Los Angeles, Cal. (I)	W. G. Tuthill	1040 E. 29th St.	W. G. Comrie	Tnion Labor Temp.	
490	Provo, Utah (A)	G. C. Henry	Box 353		Republican Club R.	Thursdays
491	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	Fred W. Johnson	26 Goodwin Ave.	G. C. Henry	Building Trades H.	1st Thursday
492	Champaign, Ill.	Harrr M. Clark	38 Main St.	Fred W. Johnson		
494	Milwaukee, Wis.	Hans H. Tholen	508 Milwaukee St.	Edwin Brunner		
496	Oil City, Pa.	R. H. Hardenburg	Care Pet Tel. Co.	John M. Delo		
497	Pt. Richmond, S. I. N. Y.	P. J. Bailey	158 Heberton Ave	W. Watson		
500	Anna, Ill.	Charles Henley	Box 284			
501	Yonkers, N. Y.	James E. Murray	30 Irving Pl.	Wm. McCseady	Building Trades Bd	Thursdays
502	Selma, Ala. (A)	J. H. Mackin	1205 First St.			
504	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	E. E. Penray	Cape Girardeau	P. Normal	Haas Hall	1st Monday
505	White Plains, N. Y. (A)	Jas. Joyce	22 Williams St.			
506	Chicago H'ights, Ill. (A)	V. F. Foster	1636 Euclid Ave.			
507	Sunbury, Pa. (A)	Ed. Wetzel	139 Church St.			
508	Newark, N. Y. (A)	George Fetzner	20 West Ave.			
509	Washington, Pa. (A)	Ed. Johnston	Gen. Del.	H. C. Miller		
510	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Wm. Leslie	122 Edward st.			
511	Jackson, Tenn.	F. W. Carr	Home Tel. Co.	B. C. Cox	Trade Council Hall	1st & 2d Thursday
512	Salem, Ore.	Walter L. Goss	Box 335			
513	Butler, Pa. (a)	H. O. McKelvey	157 N. Main st.			
514	Kansas City, Mo. (c)	C. E. Funk	1112 Locust st.			
515	Baltimore, Md.	O. E. Stone	739 W. Franklin	Clinton Ogle		
516	Syracuse, N. Y.	J. McWilliams	120 Webster av.	R. Eighny		
517	Astoria, Ore. (a)	Wm. G. Cyrus	428 Bond st.			
518	Rumford Falls, Me.	Oscar Sullivan	238 Handcock st.			
519	Paris, Ill.	B. L. Yarger	613 Vance av	E. A. Kurtz	Eagle Hall	2d & 4th Thursday
520	Austin, Texas.	A. E. Hancock	103 W. 7th st			
521	Bridgeton, Conn.	E. E. Graham	Box 614	E. E. Graham	1186 Main st.	Tuesdays
522	Brooklyn, N. Y.	John Senger	203 Hamburg av	John Warburton	Fulton & Troy av.	2d & 4th Thursday
523	North Yakima, Wash.	A. L. Haskins	706 N. 1st			
524	Greenwood, B. C. (a)	H. Bradbury				
525	Burlington, Ia.	C. F. Glaser	227 Barrett st.	Geo. A. Neal	Main & Jefferson st	1st & 3d Friday
526	Santa Cruz, Cal. (a)	A. C. Behm	245 Broadway			
527	Falveston, Tex.	Ed. McRoberts	2019 Ave. H.	Geo. Monroe	313½ 23d st.	2d & 4th Friday
528	Milwaukee, Wis.	B. J. Kelly	778 Franklin pl.			
529	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can	C. E. Dilse	9 Ellis Lane			
530	Milwaukee, Wis. (f)					
531	Schenctady, N. Y.	T. H. Everleigh	23 Grove pl	Ernest Rogers		
532	Billings, Mont	E. Adams	Box 261		Labor Hall	1st & 3d Saturday
533	Enid, Okla	Wm. Hull	429 Main st	Walter Field	1023 Main st	Tuesdays
535	Herrin, Ill. (a)	Chas. Christoph		H. O. Durham		
536	Schenctady, N. Y. (e)	C. A. Sherman	240 Park pl			
537	San Francisco, Calif. (f)	S. J. Stowe	575 22d st			Fridays
538	Danville, Ill. (c)	Geo. Howard	312 Grant st			
539	Schenctady, N. Y.	Wm. H. Preston	603 Pleasant ave	P. J. Campbell	8th & Center st	2d & 4th Saturday
540	Ottawa, Canada (c)			Jno. M. Barclay		
541	Minneapolis, Minn	Thos. Ryan	3212 S. Aldrich av	E. H. Lundeen	36 S. 6th st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
542	Chico, Calif.			F. F. Kirkpatrick		
543	New London, Conn.	W. L. Brown	119 Willets av.	Jess Bateman	Jay & Huntington	1st & 3d Monday
544	Edmonton, Alberta, Can	J. W. Hill	1007 E. Jasper st	F. Scarlett		
545	Monterey, Calif. (a)	W. H. McConnell	Care Electric Co.			
546	New York, N. Y.	L. M. Smith	142 E. 14th st.	Jno. Darrman	142 E. 14th st.	
548	Webb City, Mo.	M. H. Short	123 S. Webb st.			

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## FORTUNES IN DUST HEAPS.

The average person would hardly expect to find a fortune in mere dust, and yet large fortunes have been made out of the filings swept up from the workrooms of the Sheffield (England) factories, where all kinds of silver goods are made.

Many thousands of pounds have been made during the past few years out of this dust, which at one time was thought nothing of, but thrown out on to the rubbish heap in the usual way.

It is hard to say how many men are indebted to this dust for the good fortune they enjoy at the present time, owing to the general disregard of the "sweepings," as they are termed, in the past, but there is no doubt that several very rich families in Sheffield have been made, financially speaking, out of the sweepings of factory floors.

There is one family in particular who keep their carriage and pair and staff of servants on the income derived from the large volume of capital made out of dust. The founder of the family fortunes used to go round with a sack and beg the dust, which he gave to his fowls, according to his own showing. In reality, however, he extracted the silver from it, and

sold it back to the manufacturers in clean ingots at the market price.

This he did for years, and was enabled by means of working secretly and industriously to pile up a huge fortune which the present generation enjoys. Ultimately, however, it occurred to one manufacturer that where men were constantly chipping and chasing there must of necessity be a great waste of silver upon the floor.

For a long time he said nothing, but gave orders for the sweepings of the workrooms to be shot in a particular place. He then started a small smelting plant and purchased other dust, from which he extracted the silver; but his anxiety respecting the dust soon roused the suspicions of other people, and today an average firm of silver manufacturers net something like £500 a year from their sweepings, which not so long ago they threw away as of no consequence.

The floors of the workshops are now swept regularly and with care; the dust is put into sacks and sold to the smelters, who put it through the smelting process and extract the silver that has been wasted. The aggregate income from the sweepings of Sheffield workshop floors amounts to many thousands a year.—Tit-Bits.

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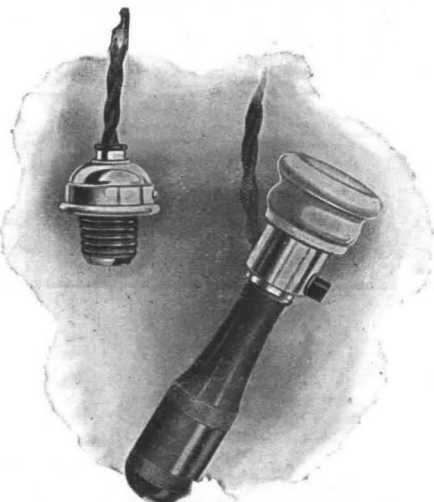


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# Yankee" Spiral-Ratchet Screw Driver

No. 35. Right and Left Hand and Rigid



In construction it is the same as the No. 30 and 31, but smaller and for driving small screws only.

It is intended for electrical workers, cabinet makers, carpenters and mechanics having a large number of small screws to drive, and where a lighter weight tool will be much more sensitive and convenient than the standard patterns, or No. 30.

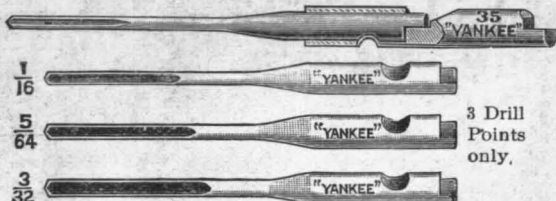
It is small enough to be conveniently carried in the pocket, measuring 7 in. long when closed (without bit) and weighing complete less than 7 ounces.

## Chuck

with

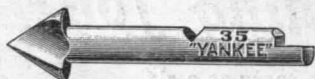
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$\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $\frac{5}{64}$  and  $\frac{3}{32}$  as shown, also



3 Drill Points only.

Countersink can be furnished to fit No. 34 Yankee Spiral-Ratchet Screw Driver.



It drives screws in or out, ratchets in or out, and is arranged to hold rigid when closed or extended.

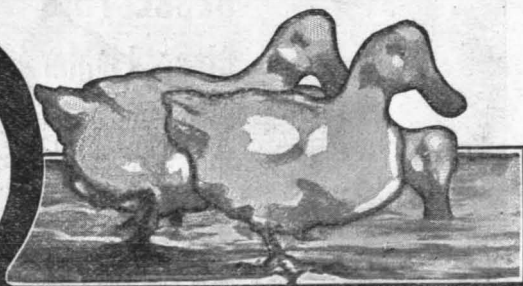
The bits are straight, so they can be used to drive screws through holes in insulators, etc., where the flattened blades will pass through holes.

The great convenience of this new driver in its smaller size and lesser weight, will commend and make it a desirable tool even to those who already have the No. 30. The length of tool with bit in chuck is  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. closed and  $12\frac{3}{4}$  in. when extended.

Extra long bits projecting 4 in. beyond chuck, or 2 in. longer than regular bits, can be furnished in these widths.

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